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THE AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF MANITOBA, ASSINIBOIA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Dominion Shorthorn Breeders.

There is always a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and this year's meeting was no exception. The past year has been the most successful in the history of the association. Registrations have increased 8,874 and 3,019 changes of ownership as against 7,990 registrations and 3,397 changes in 1900. \$3,571 was paid out in prizes throughout the Dominion during the year, and there still remains on hand a surplus of \$7,471.43. This is a little less than the year before, but with such a large amount of money on hand a shortage of a few hundred is in some ways better than adding to the amount already on hand. The Shorthorn Breeders' Association is the strongest of all our live stock associations and they can well afford to spend some of their money in advancing their cause. Public and private sales of Shorthorns have been very successful and the past year more pure-bred cattle left Canada for the U. S. than in any previous year, at the same time large numbers went west. This latter trade has been greatly helped by the "association car," under the supervision of A. P. Westervelt, the secretary of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

The most important resolution passed was that declaring the tuberculin test as "unreliable, unnecessary, and in many cases injurious," and that "we urge the discontinuance of the compulsory use of the toxine by the Dominion Government's Department of Agriculture, and we also fail to see the object now of requiring a 90 days' quarantine, as there is no contagious disease in Great Britain requiring its enforcement to such a length of time."

This resolution was carried unanimously, but at the request of Hon. John Dryden, the two parts of this resolution were separated, and he also advised them to go slow for a little. A new Dominion Chief Veterinary had been appointed and he thought this official should be consulted before any drastic resolutions were passed. Accordingly a committee consisting of Hon. John Dryden, Robt. Miller, W. D. Flatt, Capt. Robson, A. W. Smith and Arthur Johnston were appointed to confer with Dr. Rutherford, the new Chief Veterinarian, about the tuberculin test and quarantine matters.

D. W. Green, of Toronto, was deputed to interview the officers of the English Shorthorn Society, and secured from them valuable concessions if the Canadian and American Associations would alter their standard as regards animals recorded in the British Herd Book from Vols. XX to XXX. A committee was appointed to see the American Associ-

ation, but its directors refused to agree to the proposed change. Had it passed the English authorities would have raised the number of crosses required for recording in their book and thus done away with much of the delay and uncertainty about the eligibility of imported animals.

The discussion on this was lively. Animals registered in the English Herd Book, up to Vol. XX, are admitted, and now it is wanted to admit those from Vol. XX to XXX. The contention was that it would simplify trade if Great Britain, Canada and the U. S., the great Shorthorn breeding countries, should have a uniformity of standard. If the U. S. and Canada would admit all animals registered in Vols. XX to XXX, the English society would raise the number of crosses required for entry and thus practically put all on an equal standard. This was agreed to, but owing to the action of the directors of the American Association in turning it down nothing is likely to come of it.

This statement has been used a good many times, but the secretary said that the amount contributed by Western breeders had never been counted up and compared with that of any province. Mr. Graham also pointed out that a great many Americans were coming into the West and that these men would naturally look to the herds across the line for new stock. In fact, the old breeders were becoming dissatisfied with the narrowness of the Ontario breeders, and unless they looked out they too would go across the line for stock. He also pointed out that there should be some fairer method of representation of the breeders of outlying provinces at the annual meeting. At present the association was run by Ontario breeders, and they appointed the representatives from the provinces, though there were associations in the various provinces that should be allowed to nominate their own men on the board.

Grants were made to the fairs the

Henry Wade was appointed to interview the government on the matter.

The discussion on the Horse Show for the spring brought out the fact that the breeders of heavy horses and stallion owners wanted the show held at an earlier date than in past years, or else they would have a show themselves elsewhere.

A letter was read from the secretary of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association asking for co-operation in requesting the Dominion Government to increase the minimum valuation of horses coming in from the United States. The idea was to try and shut out bronchos and cheap horses. The meeting was unanimous in this, and a committee, consisting of Lt.-Col. McCrea and R. Beith, M.P., was appointed to interview the government.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. A. Smith; first vice-president, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau; second vice-president, T. Graham, Claremont; sec.-treas., H. Wade, Toronto.

After business was transacted the members sat down to a most enjoyable supper, after which some excellent speeches were given.

Sale of Stock at Ottawa.

The second annual sale of pure-bred stock for the Ottawa district, held on February 12th at Ottawa, has not been much of a success judged from the prices obtained. This year 71 head of cattle and 10 pigs were sold by auction, nearly the same number as changed hands at the first sale, but though the quality was better than that of last year the prices were much lower. Mr. Hodson, the Live Stock Commissioner, did all he could to make the sale satisfactory, but of the 43 Shorthorns sold the average was only \$85.50 against \$137.00 paid last year. Several animals were sold at little over butchers' prices, and some withdrawn made more at private sale than could be got in the auction ring. Mr. Hodson reserved the right to withdraw any animal that he thought was worth more money than was bid for him. One very choice milking female, with two bull calves at foot, went at \$127. A bull not a year old and weighing about 1,100 lbs., was withdrawn at \$110. Ayrshires sold from \$79 downwards, one excellent 2-year-old heifer going at \$18. Holsteins from \$107 downwards, Jerseys from \$36 downwards. A yearling Guernsey bull from the Minister of Agriculture made \$15. Swine made about pork values or little more. There were not many western buyers present, the great majority being from Eastern Ontario. Those in attendance wanted bulls to use on grade cows, hence they were not prepared to pay long prices. Though not so successful as last year, the sale can in no way be called a failure.

At an Indianapolis combination sale of Shorthorns \$1,010 was paid for a 2-year-old imported heifer, Jenny Lind, in calf to Choice Goods.



CHAMPION ANGUS BULL, PRINCE ITO (IMPORTED).

The annual volume last year made two large books, and as there are a larger number of pedigrees for this season's volume it was decided to have the pedigrees printed in smaller type and to omit the transfers. In this way only one volume will be necessary.

A motion to make the Ontario members of the association also members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association by the payment of a small fee was carried. It raised a spirited opposition from western breeders who were present. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; J. G. Barron, Carberry, and Jas. Bray, Longburn, were present and stood out for fair treatment. Mr. Graham objected to the association taking money out of the general funds to pay a special fee for those of one province. The Shorthorn Association was a Dominion one and supported by all the Dominion. So was the Dominion Cattle Breeders, and he could not see why they should give the breeders of any one province a preference. In defence of the motion it was pointed out that the West was getting at its fairs more than it contribut-

same as last year, with the exception that Calgary this year gets \$100 instead of \$25.

Hon. John Dryden made an excellent address on the "Beef Cattle Trade," of which we give the substance in another column. The old board of officers were re-elected.

Canadian Horse Breeders' Ass'n.

There was a large and representative attendance at the annual meeting of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, which was held in Toronto the first week in February. The secretary's report was a pleasing one. After all expenses connected with the annual Spring Horse Show were paid there stood to the credit of the association \$3,568.10. The resolutions passed by the other horse associations re a Stallion Lien Act, giving a stallion owner a lien on the mare and colt for service fees, similar to that in force in Manitoba, was passed, and a committee consisting of Dr. A. Smith, J. A. McGillivray and

Cheap Feed for Hogs.

In the January 20th issue of The Farmer a Napinka subscriber inquired about cheap summer feed for hogs. The question is very important and every kind of light that can be got on it is worth looking after. We pointed out in answer to that querist that wheat in spring and summer and rape in the fall make very cheap growing feed. In the south alfalfa is attracting great attention, but it seems more adapted to a warmer climate than ours. The essential quality of all such pastures is protein, and if we can get that it will not matter what plant we use. Before long clover may be found available, but we believe that in the meantime rape as fall feed will be amply satisfactory, as in composition the rape leaf very closely approaches that of clover.

As everybody knows, corn is the great standby, especially in the United States, for feeding both cattle and hogs, but this year's failure of the corn crop has led to the use of wheat, which in one case reported has given most gratifying results. A Kansas farmer supplies his local paper with the details of his feeding 76 hogs on alfalfa pasture with wheat as the finishing feed.

Shortly stated, it amounts to this. The hogs were weighed on August 22d last, after being a week on alfalfa with a little wheat, and weighed then 10,273 lbs. On November 27th they were finally weighed and showed a gain of 12-207 lbs. equal to nearly two pounds of gain a day over the whole feeding period. They ate from 4 1/2 lbs. per day at the start to 11 lbs. per day at the finish and were sold at 6c. live weight.

The gain all through was equal to about 16 lbs. live weight for every bushel of wheat fed. They never had all they wanted of the wheat, but all they could turn to good account. The quality of the pork was 10c. per cwt. better than anything else offered, and the feeder says he has not in 25 years had such gains in growth or made as large profits as on this lot. Of course, the alfalfa did a good share, but the whole experiment has opened the eyes of the south-erners as to the superior value of protein foods for pork raising.

The Horse a Farmer Should Raise.

The horsemen of Ontario during their recent meeting at Toronto held a social gathering in the Walker House, at which some very interesting discussion took place. The breeding of fancy horses was urged on the farmers present by dealers, but Peter Christie, of Manchester, demurred to this in the following style:—

"Our farmers can produce these high-steppers, but they cannot get a paying price for them when they are produced. This is because they cannot take the time to fit the horse so as to catch the eye of the ultimate purchaser. There is enough money in such horses, but that money goes to the dealer rather than to the farmer. The farmer will not get more than \$100 to \$125, while the dealer will possibly get \$500. A horse was bought near me not long ago for \$125, and was sold a few weeks afterwards for \$500. There was money in this deal, but it did not go to the farmer—the dealer got it."

Mr. Christie took exception also to the advice given by Mayor Howland to raise horses for military service. "These horses," said he, "will not bring much more than \$60 to \$100 each, and there is no money in it for the farmer at that price." He thought the Clyde the most profitable horse for the farmers to raise.

N. Dymont, of Barrie, also spoke in favor of the heavy horse idea. "There is more money for the farmer in this class of horses," said he, "than in any other. The wheat-growing districts of the Northwest are going to furnish an ever-increasing market for animals of this class. What is wanted there, however, is the general purpose rather than the over-heavy Clyde. I have raised Thoroughbreds myself, but I have done so for the love of the horse. There is no money in Thoroughbreds for me.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-sevain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Headquarters for pure clean seed. Price \$6.00 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Virden, bags extra. Quantity of Spelt, 75c. per bushel in bags. Ten bulls from 9 months to 2 years.

BUTTER JERSEYS FOR SALE from noted prize-winning stock. Both sexes—all ages. Reasonable prices. **Mrs. E. M. Jones** Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. Write for what you want.

HEIFER OR BULL CALVES.—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 18 months. If of value, then pay me. Write for terms. **Wm. Gordy Tilgman**, Palatka, Fla.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

JOHN KITSON, Macdonald, Man., breeder of high class poultry. Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Embden Geese and Rouen Ducks. A grand lot of young stock. Prices right.

A. A. TITUS, Riveredge Farm, Napinka, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Standardbred horses. Herd headed by Sittytton Stamp (imported), cows by Windsor (imported).

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. **John Turner**, Carrol, Man.

HY. BYERS, Macgregor, Man., breeder Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in West, headed by Rover Pogis, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

WM. RYAN, Maple Grove Farm, Ninga, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Two young bulls sired by Sittytton Hero and Crimson Chief.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Fowl.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Imperial Hero (26120). Three young bulls for sale.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Booking orders for eggs.

A. & J. MORRISON, breeders of Shorthorns, Carman P.O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Roekland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

A. CUMMING, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., breeder of Polled Angus cattle. We have a few bulls and heifers for sale. Write.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc.

H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and B. P. Rocks. Three young bulls for sale, aged 14, 10 and 9 months.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

J. C. POPE, Regina, Assa., prize Ayrshire Cattle. Young bulls for sale. Prices reasonable.

W. H. THOMPSON, Emerson, Man. Dorset Horn rams and White Leghorn poultry.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenhoro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., Ayrshires. Splendid pair young bulls for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Pomeroy, Man., breeder Ayrshires, Yorkshires, Black Minorcas.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solsgirth, Man. Herefords. Three-year-old bull for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

F. J. COLLIER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires.

D. ALLISON, Stroosa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

JICKLING & SONS, Dewdrop Ranch, Carman, Man. Oxford Down Rams for sale.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of high-class Herefords.

THOS. JASPER, Bradwardine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

ALEX WOOD, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murebison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

Western Rye Grass Seed and Banner Oats for sale. **W. Carpendale**, Oxbow, Assa. 4

For Sale—Registered Hereford Bull, 14 months old. **E. W. Hanna**, Griswold, Man. 11

Wanted—Yoke of oxen. Give description and where seen. **T. Rowan**, Macgregor, Man. 4-6

For Sale—Pedigreed Shorthorn bull, four years old, dark red, good stock getter. Price right. **James Irwin**, Newdale, Man. 4

For Sale—Pedigreed Shorthorn Bull, 4 years old, dark red, price right. **A. Hunter**, Foxwarren, Man. 2-6

For Sale—Photo, medium size, 14 Doukhobor women harnessed to a plow plowing. 25 cents silver. **P. Furby**, Yorkton, Assa. 4-7

Spelt for Sale—Bright, clean sample. Price 75c. per bushel. Sent to any address. **H. C. Simpson**, Virden, Man. 4

Spelt for Sale—A quantity of clean Spelt for sale as seed at \$1.50 per bag, including bag. **J. A. Lone**, Mowbray, Man. 2-9

Spelt for Sale—A quantity of well ripened, plump Spelt Seed. Guaranteed free of foul weed seeds. Correspondence solicited. **R. C. Hendere**, Culross, Man. 2-4

For Sale—The northeast qr. sec. 4, township 2, range 10, west, Louise, Manitoba, near Pilot Mound. For particulars write **Jno. Bartlett**, P.O. Box 26, Oshawa, Ont. 3-6

Spelt for Sale—I have about 40 bushels of first-class seed, which I offer for sale at \$1.00 a bushel. Apply to **Wesley J. White**, Hartney, Man. 3-6

Herdsmen—Single man, with long experience as feeder of pure bred stock, wants situation. Address **Cattleman**, care of Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg. 3-4

Spelt for Sale—Clean Spelt for seed, \$1.00 per bushel of 50 lbs., including bags. Delivered at Carberry station. **J. G. Barron**, Carberry, Man. 3-4

For Sale—Brome Grass Seed, 10 1/2 cents per lb., in 100 lb. lots, hags free. Less than 100 lb. lots 12 1/2 cents per lb., hags 25 cents each extra. **Edward Smith**, Riversdale, Assa. 3-4

For Sale—Three Shorthorn Heifers. Western Rye Grass by the ton, four cents per pound, eacks extra. Write early. It's becoming popular. **James Strang**, Baldu, Man. 2-7

To Rent—W. 30, 12, 26, 240 acres cultivated, 80 prepared for crop; remainder hay and fenced pasture, good buildings. **Robert Turnbull**, Two Creeks, Man. 2-5

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—All rising two. Apply **Foreman**, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. 11

Wanted—Small farm on share system, or position as manager, by married man (no family), highest references. H., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg. 4

For Sale—How to make 30, 50 and 100 egg incubator and regulator. Send 25c. for this book and make your own. **C. Bates**, Calgary, Alberta. 4-7

Employment Wanted—By two young men on sheep ranch with view to partnership, or would rent a farm with stock on shares. Good stockmen. Best references. **Wm. McKenzie**, Killarney, Man. 4-5

Ranch for Sale, with an unlimited open range, abundance of good hay and water, timber and shelter, with or without stock, ten miles north of Elin Creek. Apply to **Jickling & Sons**, Carman, Man. 11

Want to Buy—Fifty young Shorthorn Cows or yearling Steers for Alberta ranch in April. Correspondence solicited. State price. **George B. Thompson**, Lead P.O., South Dakota. 3-5

For Sale—160 acres of good wheat land, four miles north of Indian Head, about 60 acres ready for crop, all can be broken; also residence in town, 7 rooms, 2 lots, stable, well, enclosed. Easy terms. Apply Box 17, Indian Head, Assa. 3-4

Farm for Sale—East half thirty-six, ten, twenty, four miles northwest of Brandon city, two hundred and forty acres broken. Upon payment of one thousand dollars, terms to suit purchaser. Apply **G. Silvester**, Elkhorn, Man. 3-4

Farm Lands in the Moose Mountain District—50,000 acres of the choicest virgin lands for sale. Send for maps of lands for sale in the Moose Mountain district. Homesteaders assisted in locating and breaking up land. Lands inspected and minutely reported on. **A. B. Cook**, Real Estate Agent, Arcola, Assa. 4-7

Saskatchewan Land for Sale—Some of the finest land in Prince Albert, Carrot River, Stony Creek and Birch Hills districts for sale, at from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per acre. For full particulars write to **Geo. Will**, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, River St., Prince Albert. 3-4

Agents Wanted for the New Pictorial Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopedia, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages for agents. Particulars mailed free. Address **World Publishing Company**, Guelph, Ont. 11

Farm for Sale—Half section E. 1/2 16, 7, 13w1. well fenced, two good wells; 50 acres pasture, remainder under cultivation; free from weeds; 30 bushels wheat, 70 bushels oats, 70 bushels barley, per acre this year. Price \$6,600, \$1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Owner is retiring from farming. **Alex. Cameron**, Box 1, Cypress River, Man. 24-4

Choice Strawberry Plants—Selected varieties, thoroughly tested, suitable to the North west for 16 years. Selected Native Plums, fine fruit, great productiveness, pretty shade trees, the only plum tree that has succeeded in this climate. Manitoba Maple Seed. A small quantity fresh gathered and clean. Write for prices. **Max D. Major**, Fern Poin Fruit Farm, Box 505 Winnipeg P.O. 4-5

For Sale—By public auction on March 12, 1902, at 2 p.m. cheese-factory building, 20 x 44, one and one half story; and plot, six horse holder, gang press, vat, capacity 4,000 lbs., and other utensils; also land, 2 1/2 acres, all of which will be sold separately or in bulk to suit purchasers. Situated 2 miles south of Silver Plains Station and 5 miles north of Morris, on old stage road. Sale at factory. Terms cash. **J. S. Campbell**, President, Silver Plains, Man. 4-5

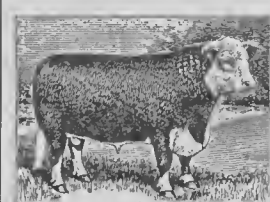
ALL FOR 15 CENTS.

For 15 cents in stamps we will send you post paid one sample bottle Dr. Warnock's Ulcerure, 3 pictures \$x10, all copies of the best masters, and one 25c bottle of Owan's Cascaara Liver Tablets, the modern treatment of constipation, liver and stomach troubles, 40 tablets in each bottle, one tablet for a dose. Address **Western Veterinary Co.**, Box 573, Winnipeg, Man. This offer is only allowed once to the same person. Positively no repeats. It is done merely to advertise two first rate medicines.

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FOR SALE.

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Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to

JOHN S. ROBSON,
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DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS



Yorkshire & Tamworth Swine
For sale at reasonable prices.
Eight Bull Calves, from 10 to 12 months old.
A few Shorthorn Females.
No Pigs for sale until spring.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

The Place of the Thoroughbred in Horse Breeding.

Last July we took occasion to speak very strongly on the value of Thoroughbred blood horses wherever alertness and endurance are wanted. On the farm a big rangy horse of this stamp will leave colts that either as drivers or for general purpose uses can never be beaten, and on the range there is no horse to compare with him as a sire of choice cavalry horses. At that time we quoted from an able paper in the Breeders' Gazette in support of the views on this subject, which The Nor'-West Farmer has all along tried to impress on its readers. We think it a serious blunder to use coach horses on farm mares for the purposes indicated. Mated to females of their own kind, such horses may be all right, but we want to breed good horses for our own use, and outside the draft sire, the Thoroughbred, properly selected, is the only sire to produce a good general purpose colt on the farm or a good horse on the range. We are not quarrelling with the Hackney or the men who believe in him. We are trying to maintain the ground The Nor'-West Farmer has always taken on this particular phase of horse breeding.

Nothing we have ever said or seen in print on this subject could discuss the practical bearing of this idea more ably or fully than is done in a paper just issued by the Government of New South Wales, in a recent number of its Agricultural Gazette. The paper is written by Alex. Bruce, chief stock inspector. In that paper he reviews the history of a century of horse breeding in that, the oldest of the Australian colonies. Mr. Bruce is not a callow speculator in fancy horse breeding, but a man of ripe experience, who has gone through the whole case with the skill of a specialist. The colony of New South Wales has been the chief source of supply for cavalry and artillery horses for the army of India, and its horses are known there as "Walers." Every military man that has served in India has borne hearty testimony to their speed, pluck and endurance.

For the first half of the last century these horses were unrivalled in the points most sought after for military uses. They have since deteriorated, and Mr. Bruce's paper is meant to show the causes of and remedies for this deterioration.

THE WALER AT HIS BEST

was sired by the old English type of Thoroughbred, which, in Mr. Bruce's opinion, was the best horse in the world for the purpose. His breeding, size, stoutness and endurance were all that could be wished and the records of the turf at that date, and for many years after, all over England bear out this opinion. The Sydney Race Club Rules of 1810 are quoted from to show that weight-carrying power and prolonged endurance were the qualities then most valued. An old-time horse breeder is quoted from, who says that the early imported Thoroughbreds and their direct descendants were ideally fit. "Finer horses could not be seen in the world for symmetry, bone and muscle." Sure-footedness was another strong point in the horses of that early period. Let us now quote more fully from Mr. Bruce's paper:

"During the period here referred to it was no uncommon thing for horses on nothing but the natural pastures to carry an ordinary-sized man eighty and in some cases even a hundred miles in the twenty-four hours; and these horses did such distances because they had been got by stout, weight-carrying, long-staying Thoroughbreds, which again were of that stamp because they were bred from sires which had to carry what would now be termed crushing weights, run what would be thought very long distances, and not infrequently do so in heats. Running under such racing rules as were then in force, the horses of that period, if they were to be successful, had to possess the qualities of stoutness, weight-carrying, and endurance in an eminent degree. They did possess them; and, favored as we are in our climate, country, and pasture



TOWNSEND & WHITE THRESHING OUTFIT, LACOMBE, ALTA.

for the breeding of saddle and light harness horses, these qualities were engrafted on their progeny by their sires; and it is scarcely necessary to add that, under similar circumstances, were we to adopt the same racing rules, we would have the same stamp of stout, well-bred, useful saddle and light harness horses.

"The undeniable superiority of our saddle horses in the first half, and particularly in the second quarter, of the century which has just gone, arose from the following, among other, causes:

"1. They were the progeny of some of the best and stoutest Thoroughbreds that could be found in England.

"2. They were bred in country and under circumstances of the most favorable description.

"3. The rules of racing did not then, as they do now, lead to light weights, short distances, and the abuse of handicapping; but to substantial weights, good distances, and heats, which were then the rule, and which in conjunction with the other circumstances in which the horses were bred, led to the production of Thoroughbreds famed for their size, stoutness, and endurance, which transmitted their good qualities to their progeny."

The range country, the western division of the colony, is an ideal one for horse raising, and but for the difference in winter climate is in many respects similar to that of Southern Alberta. The land is hilly and undulating but not mountainous, is well watered, and the grass of fine quality. Part of it overlies a limestone formation, and dead timber is frequent, thus providing the best kind of exercise for muscular development. The shortness of their winters gives them an advantage over our western ranges, but otherwise we are not far behind them.

Since 1850 the quality of the "Waler" has greatly deteriorated. Gen. Hutton, well known in Canada, said in 1894: "The Australian horse is gradually deteriorating in bone and sinew, and therefore in staying power. There are still a good many horses well up in the desired qualities, but there are no end of weeds."

THE CAUSES OF DETERIORATION.

1. The discovery of gold. Stock were neglected, and promiscuous breeding did no end of mischief.

2. The introduction of draft horses. Draft sires were put to well-bred mares, and their progeny again were used to

breed, spoiling the quality of the offspring for saddle purposes.

3. Ignorance and carelessness in breeding. Worn out mares were used. Too many horses of low quality were bred. This brought on low prices, which again led to carelessness.

4. Racing—or rather sprinting—short spins by young animals, light weight riding and all the consequences that naturally follow racing for betting men instead of racing to test the staying power of the horses. The result has been that of 400,000 horses in the colony they were only able to send out one-thirtieth of the whole number to India and Africa, and even of these many were second class.

The remedy for this unsatisfactory state of matters is just to go back and try to get the class of sires that made the good horses of sixty years ago. The difficulty is that England herself has not the kind of sires she had then. The sires used in producing the weight-carrying hunters of the Midland hunting districts are the kind needed in Australia, and, let us add emphatically, in Alberta also. Powerful and well-formed forequarters are the thing to be sought for, but the betting men want only hindquarters, and to suit them the breed of Thoroughbreds is being ruined in the home of the Thoroughbred.

Such a horse as Lanercost, the pride of the north of England in 1840, is now almost unknown. When we are about it, we may draw attention to a powerful black gelding owned in the Winnipeg central fire hall as a model of the kind of Thoroughbred wanted for Western Canada. He is a grandson of Blair Athol, or reputed to be, and he is worthy of that great ancestor.

Sale of a Big Western Rancho.

The Bar U rancho, owned by the Northwest Cattle Company, F. S. Stinson, manager, has just been sold, Gordon, Ironside & Fares and George Lane, of Calgary, being the purchasers. This is one of the oldest and very best rancho holdings in the West, being in the heart of a well-watered and fertile stock country. In the nearly 20,000 acres controlled by the company, most of it owned by them and fenced in, a lot of splendid stock, has for many years been produced, and the number turned over as part of the deal includes somewhere around 8,000 head of cattle and 500



OUTFIT OF J. & E. SHANTZ DIDSBUY, ALTA.

horses. There are on the property substantial buildings and corrals, at which calves and weak cows are regularly fed hay every winter. The quality of the land is such that cultivated grasses can also be grown to any amount as winter feed, thus adding greatly to the working value of the rancho. George Lane, the local partner in the enterprise, is owner of the Little Bow and Willow Creek ranches, and his ability is evidenced by the success of these enterprises. We understand the price of the outfit will run between \$200,00 and \$250,000.

The Effect of Dear Corn in the States.

As an example of the effect the shortage of corn is having on the beef crop of the States, we may give the following from the Breeders' Gazette:—

"David Rankin, Tarkio, Missouri, who in years gone past has fed out to market as many as 14,000 head of steers and 11,000 hogs in a single season, says that this year owing to short feed and high prices for grain he will not be able to feed over 5,000 head of cattle. He says corn is now bringing as much in northwest Missouri as it is in Chicago, and but for the rise in land values which has taken place in our section, some feeders would be bankrupt. Many of our feeders in northwest Missouri have lost money on recent cattle investments. When they bought they paid a reasonable price for their cattle. They expected a rise in the price of corn, but they did not expect it to be so great. All will have to retrench, as I am doing, by buying a smaller number than usual, and the results will be a shortage in the beef and pork market, and everybody will have to pay higher for those products."

The other day a Farmer representative came across a southern dealer who has been buying Manitoba stockers pretty freely in recent years. He is holding over 3,000 head of steers that in ordinary seasons would by this time have been sold as beef, but could not be fed owing to the terribly high price of corn. He is rather careless of spending more money at present. For young stock we expect the demand from the south to be as good as ever.

The Montana Beef Crop.

Montana is the State most like in its conditions to our own northwestern ranges, and the following record of its output for the last twelve years may be of interest to western readers. It is reckoned that about 60,000 are killed for use in the State itself, and last year the stock inspector's returns showed 92,000 head inspected for export. This total of 52,000 is about half the crop of 1895. But at that time the credit of stockmen was at a very low ebb and they were forced to sell at a sacrifice. The ranges are getting worn out by over-pasturing and the yield must grow less instead of greater. The returns since 1890 are as follows:—

	Head.
1890	174,035
1891	250,000
1892	203,000
1893	279,158
1894	302,655
1895	306,460
1896	254,864
1897	252,162
1898	232,225
1899	203,498
1900	180,055
1901	152,000

Don't Throw Them Away

It is just like throwing away money, when you throw away the SNOW SHOE TAGS which are on every plug of

Pay Roll Chewing Tobacco.

Save them and you can have your choice of 150 handsome presents.

Tags are Good up to Jan'y 1st, 1903

Write for our new illustrated premium Catalogue. The Empire Tobacco Co., Ltd., Winnipeg Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

Sleigh Bells on Dogs.

A South Dakota shepherd says: Tell the readers of your valuable paper to fasten a small sleigh-bell around the dog's neck while herding in-lamb ewes with him and they will find few if any abortions. I have found by experience that the bell tells the sheep the dog is nigh, consequently no sudden fright and no abortion. For coyotes and wolves, the dog with two or three small sleigh-bells fastened around his neck will make them take their tails over the hill in double quick time. The dog takes to the bells readily and they are easy on him, and the influence is easy on the flock. A coyote will not try to bluff a dog that has two or three of these small bells about him. He is more afraid of a small sleigh bell than he is of a cow-bell, probably because he is more used to the cow-bell. There are many causes of abortion, but on our western ranges where the sheep are herded with dogs, the dog causes more abortions than all other things combined. When I first handled sheep ten years ago, on Dakota soil, I put eight or ten bells on the sheep in the flock, and if a sheep would shake itself, the flock would suddenly start and all run together. After carrying the bells for six months, the sheep would still get frightened at the double-quick tinkle, and so I took them off. Now the dog wears the jewelry and everything is lovely. The dog had bells on last year, and no abortions. The year before last about a dozen abortions.

The Clydesdale Association.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Clydesdale Association was held in Toronto the first week of February. There was a very large attendance of members, due, no doubt, to the improved condition of the horse industry. The secretary's report showed that 562 registrations had been made during the year, an increase of 225 over 1900. Vol. XI of the Stud Book will soon be ready for distribution. The financial standing is good, there being a balance on hand of \$887.96, nearly \$650 better than last year. One of the most important discussions was relative to holding the Annual Horse Show earlier. It was felt that unless the show was held earlier the heavy horsemen would withdraw and hold a show elsewhere. A committee was appointed to draft a scale of points for use in judging Clydesdales.

A resolution was carried asking the government to pass legislation similar to the Horse Breeders' Lien Act in force in Manitoba, giving a stallion owner a lien on the mare and colt for service fees.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Lieut. Col. McCrae, Guelph; first vice-president, James Dalgetty, London; sec.-treas., Henry Wade. J. E. Smith, Brandon, was elected vice-president for Manitoba; E. Mutch, Lumsden, for Assiniboia, and J. A. Turner, Millarville, for Alberta.

Buffalo in the States and Canada.

Advices from Butte, Montana, go to show that, in spite of careful protection, the buffalo in the great national park at the head of the Yellowstone river are dying out instead of increasing. They are also growing less hardy and unfit to withstand the severity of the winters. The elk family, on the other hand, are rapidly multiplying, and it is believed they now number 50,000.

In the Peace River country the wood buffalo are said to be rapidly increasing in numbers. One way of accounting for this difference is that the prairie buffalo has always been a migratory animal and is unsuited to confinement in one locality, while the wood buffalo prefers to cling to one position, provided the environment is suitable.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Hope Farm Silver Medal Herd of Galloway Cattle

HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

WM. MARTIN, Proprietor



Prize-Winners

At the recent great International Show at Chicago will be found in the new shipment I am making to

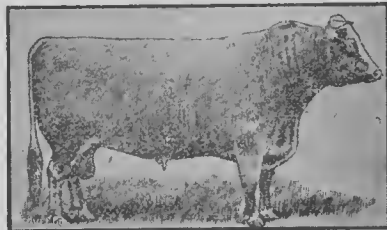
The Beaubier Stables, BRANDON, MAN.,

This lot of Stallions comprises several of the best Clydesdales on the Continent, also a few choice Percherons, Suffolks and Hackneys, all thoroughly guaranteed.

Intending buyers will consult their own interests by examining these horses without delay.

ALEX. GALBRAITH, Janesville, Wis.

JAMES SMITH, Agent, Brandon, is in full charge of the horses.



PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns
Berkshires Yorkshires

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee and Ribbon's Choice, Ayrshires of the best quality, herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

Jas. Yule, Thos. Greenway,
Manager, CRYSTAL CITY. Proprietor

TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD OF CLYDESDALES.

Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale

Two, three and four-year-old Colts, bred by such noted stallions as "Prince of Wales" (678), "Darnley" (222), "Belted Knight" (1395), "Stanley Prince" (6315), "Prince Patrick" (8933), "Macgregor" (1487).

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man.

Yearling Colts by Patrick and Macgregor for sale

CHOICE SHORTHORNS

I have eight choice young bulls from ten months to two years old, including the first prize bull under a year at Brandon, sired by Golden Measure (imp.), also heifers by Aherdeen 2nd, in calf to Banks O' Don (imp.)

WM. CHALMERS, - Hayfield, Man.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

The largest herd of Registered Galloways West of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager,
Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

The grand imported Scotch Clyde Stallion, 2572, guaranteed sound and sure, also some A1 young stock.
A. J. CHADBOURN,
Ralphon, Man.

We have for sale this season the finest lot of young stock ever offered in the West.

Twenty head of yearling and two-year-old Galloway huls, several of them sired by the imported hull Waterloo (7558), hut all of them huls of the choicest breeding.

Owing to the growing demand for Galloways and the rapid sales made last season, we would advise early application on the part of intending purchasers.

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager

High-class Clydesdale Stallions

Imported from Scotland.

Choicely bred mares and fillies always on hand for sale. If you wish to purchase a stallion, here is a chance to get a first-class one. Guarantee given with each horse. Prices within the reach of all. Terms easy. Correspondence solicited.

SHORTHORN BULLS

J. A. S. Macmillan has a few good Shorthorn huls for sale from 11 months to 14 months. Parties requiring huls would do well to communicate with me before purchasing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN,
Box 483, Brandon, Man.

YORKSHIRES.

Boars all sold. A few Sows left. Some choice White P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks. Order early and be in time. Address

KING BROS., Wawanesa, Man.

Shorthorns SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From seven months to one year old. Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

Walter James - Rosser, Man.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality. TULLY ELDER, Proprietor, Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

HOLSTEINS

BERKSHIRE and YORKSHIRE PIGS

Bulls for sale. Four months old Berkshires. Orders for spring pigs, both breeds.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS
Prices reduced. Send for a circular and order before the rush. Large, medium, small lots and odd numbers supplied. R. W. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

D. McBETH OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS.

Have a few Clydesdale fillies and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.

Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm.

I have eight Shorthorn Bulls for sale, three under and five over a year old, five are from Topsman stock, two will make show huls. Herd is now headed by Captain Jack, 2nd prize yearling at Winnipeg, out of Mildred VI, sold in Chicago for \$1,425 and re-sold for \$1,700. Females are all from Topsman or his stock with one exception. Also a few Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale. JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry, Man.

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, White Wyandotte Poultry. Young huls, cockerels and swine of all ages for sale.

R. L. LANG, Proprietor, Oak Lake, Man.



Yearling and two-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion bull, Topsman's Duke and imported Nobleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nobleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great huls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

THE HOME BANK FARM HERD OF

Large English Berkshires are still to the front. Some grand sows bred for the spring trade now booking orders.

Write for prices or JOSEPH LAIDLER, Neepawa, Man.

call and see them.

Holsteins & Tamworths SALE

Three fine Holstein Bulls, just under one year. A few extra good Tamworth Boars, six months old.

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Why Beef Cattle Don't Pay in Ontario.

At the Toronto gathering of the Shorthorn breeders, Hon. John Dryden spoke on the drawbacks to profit in feeding beef cattle in Ontario as compared with the same line of work in the States. Going back over the experience of recent years, he pointed out that dairy-bred bulls had been freely used on the grade cows of the country, the result working out in two ways. The get of these dairy bulls could never be put into first-class export condition, and therefore had to be sold at low figures as "butcher's cattle." Less care, too, was taken in bringing on these low type cattle and the outcome was that they were more trouble than profit. Even for better class cattle the buyers were up till quite recently paying \$3.50, and this was still below the line of profitable beef production. The result was that people found more profit in raising dairy stock and turned their hands that way. But to-day there is an improvement, and first-class beef has sold as high as \$4. to \$5. This does not yet reach the farmers' pockets, but is likely to do so before long. The time is not far distant when first-class beef will, even in Ontario, be worth \$6. More than that is being paid in Chicago to-day. Their latest quotations are \$7.25 to \$7.75 for extra prime steers. The next quotation is for export and shipping steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,600 lbs., which are quoted at \$6.65 to \$7.30. All that quality is above our present mark and we need not say more about them. But second quality shippers and export steers are quoted at \$5.90 to \$6.40 in Chicago. Surely there is something as good as that in Ontario. Steers weighing 1,150 to 1,300 standing about fifth-class in Chicago, sell there at \$5.10 to \$5.75, which is higher than the very best cattle in Toronto.

WHY THIS DIFFERENCE?

The cattle from both cities go to the same ultimate market over the same railways and by the same steamship lines to the ultimate market in Great Britain. I maintain that it is not because their cattle are so much better than ours. A man who buys cattle in both markets says he recently bought cattle around Fergus and Elora worth more in England than the best from Chicago. One great cause of the difference is the scattering market in which the buyer has to pick up his purchases. Too few of one kind and too far apart means waste of valuable time lost in buying, and that is bound to come out of the seller's pocket. This scattering production means much greater expense in collecting and less competition. (This we think one of the strongest points made by Mr. Dryden. A man whose time is worth hundreds of dollars a month as a skilled buyer can see more cattle in one day at one place in Chicago, ready to kill and go into money the next day, if he chooses, than he could see in Ontario in a month. And where an American fattens from 20 to 100 in a season the Ontario man feeds 5 to 16 head. It is at this stage that most of the profit leaks out of Ontario beef raising.)

Mr. Dryden then went on to show that Ontario is 500 miles nearer the English market than Chicago, and if the bulk of our export business were what it ought to be we could then go to the transport agencies and demand much more favorable terms than they give us now.

Mr. Dryden wound up with a demand for better stock yard accommodation at Toronto, and this the meeting approved and appointed a committee to handle the matter.

We think Mr. Dryden's argument, based on the present high price of meat at Chicago, is not so strong as he wants it to appear. It is the high price of corn which prevents the usual amount of beef feeding all over the States, and therefore the limited number that are being fed will naturally bring extra prices till another year's corn crop enables holders to finish the great numbers now being held back from feeding. That of itself should have the natural tendency

to make beef of next year's production more plentiful and to that extent cheaper than it is now. It will be a good many years, if ever, before Ontario, or Manitoba either, is as well-fitted for raising high-class beef as Iowa and Illinois already are.

The Trotter for Carriage Horses

Strange as it may appear, very few of the breeders of trotting horses make any attempt to breed carriage horses, says The Rider and Driver, of New York. In this respect they are far behind the progressive Hackney breeds. The horse shows have many times demonstrated that for style, beauty and serviceable qualities, no tribe of horses in the world can surpass the American trotter. The highest prices realized at an auction sale in this city in recent years were obtained for trotting-bred carriage horses. The owner of a highly-bred trotting stallion is liable to delude himself with the idea that his stallion will get a celebrity upon the trotting turf, which will make for him a fortune, and inscribe his name high upon the roll of famous breeders, and learns by experience that the chance of breeding such a horse is more uncertain than the attempt to draw the principal prize in a lottery scheme, by the purchase of a single ticket. Of all the men engaged in breeding trotters, there are only a very limited number who can afford to engage in the hazardous undertaking of breeding turf performers. There are plenty of highly-bred and highly-finished trotting stallions owned in different



OAT FIELD OF GEO. WHITE, THREE MILES WEST OF PONOKA, ALTA.

parts of the country, which, if bred to a high class lot of mares, would get such a type of horse as the market demands, and unless breeders of this class see proper to abandon the phantom of trying to produce race horses exclusively, the field will be occupied by their more sagacious brethren engaged in the Hackney producing industry. The present is no time for trotting horse breeders to hesitate and entertain air-castle notions about the quality of horse they should undertake to produce. The demand for the best types of the carriage horse has been so great that the market has become depleted to such an extent that dealers are greatly embarrassed in their efforts to supply customers, and the sooner those engaged in the industry of producing highly-bred trotting animals realize the situation, and heed the warning which the condition of the market foreshadows, the sooner will they be able to say that their breeding ventures have been crowned with success.

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

The attendance at the annual meeting of the breeders of the useful Ayrshire was the most representative for some years, and the past season has been the best one ever enjoyed by Ayrshire breeders. The demand, said President Stephens, is for larger animals with good conformation and females with larger teats. These the Canadians can supply. He thought the Ayrshire the farmer's cow and the coming cow. Canadian Ayrshires carried off 75 per cent.

Zenoleum

Is the most efficient parasite destroyer on the market. It kills ticks, lice and all kinds of vermin on sheep, cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. It is absolutely non-poisonous and always dependable. As a disinfectant it has no equal.

Mr. D. E. Corbett, of Swan Lake, Man., under date 9th Jan., 1902, says:

"Allow me to state that I have given Zenoleum a fair trial and am more than delighted with the result of its application. I find it of the utmost value as a disinfectant and for destroying all kinds of vermin on cattle and sheep; I have not met with its equal. You might send me another 2-gallon can of the liquid, as I do not want to be without it."

Prices F. O. B. Winnipeg:

Zenoleum, in quart cans75 per can.
Zenoleum, in 1/2 gallon cans	\$1.25 per can.
Zenoleum, in 1 gallon cans	2.00 per can.

Agents wanted in every section of the country.

The F. O. Maber Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

Western Canada's Exclusive Mail Order House.

of the prize money at the Pan-American and made a good record in the model dairy, and if preparation were made early they should again do well at St. Louis in 1904. The financial statement showed \$370.51 on hand. Vol. XI of the Herd Book, containing 882 pedigrees, was ready for distribution. The members of the association were made members of the Dominion Cattle

is \$1,252.16. During the year 694 registrations were made. A resolution was passed asking the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association to defer holding its annual meeting until after the various breed associations had held their meetings.

An attempt was made to impose a special registration fee of \$15 for males and \$5 for females imported from the U. S. This was in retaliation for the unfair treatment the American Association had meted out to the Canadian one. It was claimed that the former was using every endeavor to crush out the Canadians. The breeders feel that now the association is getting on its feet financially, and in a position to do more for the breed than it has done, that they should do something to defend themselves. The result of the discussion was that the following motion passed:—

"That each sire or dam imported from the United States must be registered in the Canadian Herd Book before their progeny can be registered and that a registration fee of \$10 for each male and \$5 for each female be charged on animals so imported."

The officers for 1902 are: President, A. Gifford, Meaford; first vice-president, James Rettie, Norwich; second vice-president, H. Bollert, Cassel; third vice-president, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; sec.-treas., G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

At a monster sale of Herefords, held at Kansas City, T. F. B. Sotham sold 51 head at an average of \$384, one 15-months-old bull making \$3,995, the highest figure ever made for a bull of the age. Clem Graves sold eight females at an average of \$1,077, his highest being \$2,300 and lowest \$700. The six females of S. H. Godson averaged over \$600. In the whole sale 113 females made \$373 and 71 bulls \$292, a very high average for such a large lot.

Every Housekeeper must often act as a family physician. Pain-Killer for all the little ills, cuts and sprains, as well as for all howel complaints, is indispensable. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c. (Adv.)

Canadian Holstein Friesian Association.

The annual meeting, held at Toronto the first week of February, was a successful one. The cash balance on hand

Credit Auction Sale of Horses, Cattle, PIGS AND GENERAL FARM IMPLEMENTS.

—TO BE HELD AT—

THE McALLISTER FARM, NEAR DUGALD, MANITOBA,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5th, 1902,

Commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning.

A discount of 8 per cent. discount will be allowed for cash off all purchases over \$15.00. Tenders will be received, previous to sale, for the purchase of any portion of, or all, the live stock.

129 SELKIRK AVE.

A. H. McALLISTER, Winnipeg, Man.

The Block Test for Beef Cattle.

There is a rapid change taking place in the ideals for which beef cattle are bred, and the block test has had a conspicuous share in moulding the new ideal. The block test is the final arbiter of value in all breeds, and when especially forced feeding is followed, the earlier a beast can be made fit for the butcher the more profitable will it be to both feeder and butcher. In this western country high pressure feeding is practically unknown. Our range cattle, even when fairly well bred, are not well enough finished off the grass to make as good prices on the foreign market as the stall-fed beef of the middle States, and the few that in a year like the present we do feed for show are a very bad model to follow. The most unprofitable beast our butchers cut up is the one with the red ticket and thick fat, which in deference to old custom we see hung up in our city markets at Christmas time. The carcass that shows the thickest percentage of lean meat is the most profitable to the butcher and the most palatable to the consumer, and the fewer months he stands in the stall or feed lot before he reaches that condition the more profit will he yield to the grower.

At all the great shows in Britain, as well as on this continent, there is still too marked a divergence between the decisions of the judges in the ring and the men who make the awards in the carcass competition. The very same thing takes place here in Canada and Chicago. If the ideal fat beast is one that is made to carry all his frame will bear, irrespective of its commercial value, let us plainly say so when publishing our prize lists. If commercial value as judged by the price the whole carcass will bring is the correct standard we should aim at that. Nothing can be gained by sitting astraddle the fence.

An Over Fat Bull.

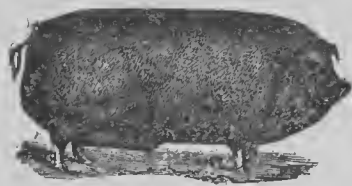
It is only a chance bull here in the West that gets too fat, most of them being the other way. An Ohio farmer, whose bull got so fat as to be nearly useless, gives the following method of cure:—

Do not feed or water the animal in the morning until you are certain that you have no cows to be served that day. If you have such a service withhold the feed and water until after the service, and if he does not show the desired degree of activity put him back in the stable and wait for an hour or two, or for that matter wait until noon, or after, when you will find that there has been a surprising change in that animal, and that he will proceed with his part of the work with a vim, hustle and snap that characterizes the most vigorous bull. Then, too, if your bull is too fat, feed him lightly until he comes to that condition that in a horse is considered muscular and hard rather than fat, flabby and soft.

A New Standard of Cattle Buying.

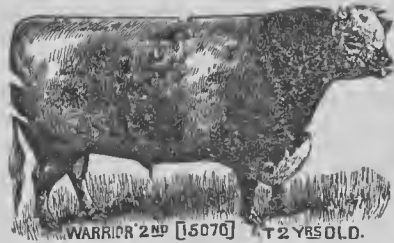
The Kansas Agricultural College is trying a quite original experiment that might with advantage be tried elsewhere. Ten farmers of good repute as judges of dairy stock are to be given \$50 each to buy a cow for the college. At the dairy convention to be held in the beginning of March these cows will be publicly tested and a cash prize will be given to the purchaser of the best cow. They will be kept on a year, when the test will be repeated, and the buyer of the cow then found at the top of the list as a performer will get a similar prize. The plan is likely to prove as interesting and useful as it is original.

Loss of Appetite and General Debility are quickly overcome by the use of a few bottles of "The D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. Advt.

THE BOUNDARY SHOW AND BREEDING HERD**Poland China and Model Tamworth Hogs**

Will be headquarters for herd leaders during 1902. We will have pigs sired by seven different boars and of March, April, May and June farrow. Now, if you want to be in the 20th century style and own a pig that has got size and bone combined with style and finish, send your order to

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For Sale Young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, 12 to 18 months old, sired by Sittytton Stamp (imp.) and George Bruce. Our herd has taken 47 open herd prizes at every important show ring in Manitoba and was never defeated. Also a few cars of stockers. All stock sold will be delivered freight free at any station as far west as Calgary in April.

JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS,
CLEARWATER, MAN.

The Gold Standard Herd.

J. A. McGill, in making his "bow" for 1902, wishes to inform all lovers of good stock that he is "still doing business at the old stand." He has a number of very fine long bacon-type Berkshire Sows, bred to three prize-winning boars, and expects a lot of the best spring pigs he has ever had, to be farrowed in March and April, for which he is now booking orders.

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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Sales conducted in any part of the province. Apply early for terms and dates. 4-7

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CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS.

Stallions from sucking foals up. Brood mares and fillies of superior quality and breeding. A few grand young Shorthorn heifers, bred in the purple. Special mention, the great four-year-old stallion, "Prince Lyon." THOS. GOOD, RICHMOND P.O., ONT R. R. Station, Stittsville, C.P.R.

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Our herd contains such families as Matchless, Claretts, Missies, Stamfords, Fashions, Marr Floras, Carolas, and other great families. Herd headed by Village Squire—24933.

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Carloads of young stock a specialty, on shortest notice.

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No guess work; has stood the test for ten years. One Application Cures. Any one can use it. Sufficient in each box to cure four. Sent prepaid upon receipt of \$2.00. Absolutely Guaranteed. The Onstad Chemical Co. Box 366, Sioux Falls, So. Dakota.

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Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



5 Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. 16 Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (imp.) and "Barrister" (imp.), head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

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Portage la Prairie, Man.

F. W. BROWN, Proprietor

A few choice young bulle left, fit for service, got by the noted Lyndhurst 4th and Spicy Robin, all good individuals, at reasonable prices. Two boars, fit for service, of my best breeding. A nice lot of fall pigs for April and May breeding. B. P. Rocks always on hand. Come and see what I have before buying. Visitors always met and returned to station at Portage la Prairie.



PURVES THOMSON,
Pilot Mound, Man.

For Sale—Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdale Mares and Fillies, exceedingly well bred; one very fine entire colt, some grand bull calves, young cows and heifers from Calibness, all ages, mostly dark reds. Prices reasonable.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS

I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First fo. Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

F. W. GREEN,
Moosejaw, Assa.
SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, elred by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896. Orders for FOX TERRIERS being now booked for March and April pups. All dogs eligible for registration. English Silver Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks for sale.

W. J. LUMSDEN, - Hanlan, Man.

MELROSE STOCK FARM.
Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man.

Shorthorns Any person wishing to purchase a young bull fit for service next spring will do well to call on us as we have a good one. Also some young females, all of choice quality and breeding, at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. PAULL BROS., Killarney, Man.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY

The largest flock of
LEICESTERS

in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale.

Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.

ELYSEE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Six choice young bulls for sale, sired by Indian Warrior 2nd and Sittytton Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg 1900 and 1901, also 2nd at Buffalo. Our females are of the best Scotch families, and being headed by the best bulls regardless of cost make a herd second to none for breeding and quality. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

J. G. WASHINGTON, Nings, Man.

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10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

TERMS EASY.

H. R. KEYES, - Keyes, Man.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

I have for sale a number of young bulls by my stock bull Masterpiece, he is by Grand Sweep (imp.) The elder of these young bulls I exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial, taking second place in strong company. I am also offering a few heifers by Masterpiece and such other bulls as Lord Flossie 22nd, May Duke and Knuckle Duster (imp.) Also Improved Yorkshire boars fit for service, young sows and a fine lot of youngsters, fall litters. Also White Plymouth Rocks.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

Shorthorn Bulls and Bull Calves

I have four yearling bulls and three bull calves for sale. They are sired by Trout Creek Hero (23,132), the sweepstakes winner at Calgary. They are all good individuals.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS—Scotch and Scotch Topped. First prize milking strains.
LEICESTERS—The best imported and home bred. Winners this year at Toronto, London, Syracuse and Buffalo.

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(To thoroughbred bitches only)

The wire-haired fox terrier, "Cairnsmuir Gosssoon," No. 6148, C.K.C.S.B. (by Ch. Gosssoon, ex Cairnsmuir Key-ring), 3rd puppy at Philadelphia in 1900. Color white, with evenly marked black and tan head.

Gosssoon's sire won 400 first prizes and the 50-guinea challenge cup in England seven times.

Fee \$10.00.

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hurts much less than a bruise, crush or tear. Done with the **DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE**. It is the safest, quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying. Owned and Manufactured by R. H. McKENNA V.S., Picton, Ont.

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No need to slit the ear of your animals to mark them. Mark all your stock with the Aluminum "Stay There" Ear Marker. Contains your name, address, and consecutive numbers on each tag. No rusting or wearing off, inexpensive, and perfectly easy and simple to attach. We send free sample and prices upon application. **WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., 207 Lake St., Chicago, Illa.**

A Boom Sale of Polled Angus.

The Shorthorn and Hereford breeders have been cutting a very wide swath of late and evidently believed they were out of sight of all competition as to prices. But the Black Poll breeders, though much less numerous, are pretty strong men and have just had a sale at Chicago that beat the most sensational figures made by their rivals. Up to this date the highest price paid for an Angus bull was \$3,050, but the imported Ballindalloch bull, Prince Ito, champion of the Scottish National Show, made here \$9,100, and went at that price to R. B. Pierce & Son, whose champion bullock, Advance, was sold by auction 14 months ago for \$2,145. There is ample proof that after the show the new owners put the prohibitive fee of \$1,000 on the service of this fine bull, the best of the breed now living, and one man who had bid strongly on him actually agreed to pay that figure. The yearling Black Cap Judy was sold at the same sale for \$6,300, making an average of \$1,276 for 24 imported cattle and \$944.50 for 10 home-bred cattle, all consigned by M. A. Judy. Prices equally liberal were paid for other animals consigned by leading breeders, making at the close an average of \$674.45 for 82 head.

Hackney Horse Breeders.

The annual meeting was held in Toronto on February 3rd. The past year 46 registrations were made, 14 more than in 1900. The total number on record now is 350. A volume of pedigrees will not be issued for a few years yet, however. The finances are in good condition. The resolution passed by the other horse associations re Lien Act was passed. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, T. Graham, Claremont; first vice-president, J. Macdonald, Toronto; second vice-president, E. C. Attrill, Goderich; vice-presidents for western provinces—Manitoba, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; Alberta, A. M. Rawlinson, Calgary; sec.-treas., H. Wade, Toronto.

Shire Horse Breeders' Ass'n.

The annual meeting was held in Toronto the first week of February. The year's business has been a satisfactory one. The first volume of the Stud Book has been distributed. The registrations during the year show 31 as compared with 19 in 1900. There is a small balance on hand. A similar resolution re Lien Act, as passed at the Clydesdale meeting, was carried. The following are the officers for 1902: President, W. E. Wellington, Toronto; first vice-president, J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; second vice-president, Wm. Hendrie, Jr.; sec.-treas., H. Wade, Toronto.

Winter always brings slippery roads, and in the city especially some simple device to prevent horses slipping on icy pavements would be greatly appreciated. A friend of the Rider and Driver is offering \$100 for an appliance of this kind. It must be economical in manufacture, simple in construction, easily adjusted and light enough to be carried without inconvenience. The idea is to have it as an overshoe appliance, quickly put on and easily taken off.

High class carriage horses are in great demand, notwithstanding the bicycle, automobile and electric cars, which were to do away with the horse altogether. Both Canada and the U. S. are enjoying industrial prosperity, and the increased demand for high class harness horses is one result of it. Such horses are a luxury—something everyone cannot have, and those who have the means will have fine horses. Just when these people want suitable horses is just the time when they are least plentiful.

Pyny-Balsam cures all coughs. It soothes, it heals, it cures quickly and certainly. Pyny-Balsam sells more widely every year. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. Advt.



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Few Spavins Now Incurable.

Nearly all can be cured, most can be removed with a single 45-minute application. It is useless to question this because we charge nothing for Fleming's Spavin Cure if it ever fails. Equally certain for Ringbone, Splint and Curb. "I write to thank you for the good accomplished with the Spavin Cure. It is worth its weight in gold." So writes Judge F. R. Tarver, Tusculum, Ga., May 10, 1901. We wish to send you more such reports and a valuable booklet.

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURED.

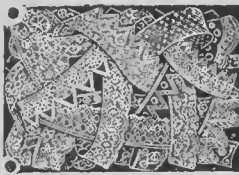
Once seldom cured and then after months of treatment. Now all cases can be cured in 15 to 30 days with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure. Not one failure during two years' test of it. Write by next mail for our free treatise.

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Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure has made it a perfectly easy matter to exterminate this disease. Severe or mild cases alike yield to the remedy. Easy, common-sense, economical method that has already saved stockmen hundreds of thousands of dollars. Valuable information free. Write us at once for literature on any or all of the above.

Mention this Paper.

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THE NOR-WEST FARMER

Golden Measure

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SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE

The get of Golden Measure (imp.) 26057 (72615) whose stock has brought higher prices by public auction than that of any other bull in Canada during the last 25 years, or the get of Lord Stauley II, the greatest stock bull that Russell's great herd ever produced.

Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies, all ages, for Sale

Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent.

Write or Wire J.E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON, MAN.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

James Grieve, Calgary, Alta., writes: "We have had a splendid winter, very little snow and no rough weather. Both sheep and cattle are very good. There will be a lot of hay carried over."

George B. Ketcham, owner and driver of Cresceus, announced Jan. 10th that during the year 1901 he has received more than \$70,000 in purses and money for exhibitions given in various parts of the country by Cresceus.

Wm. McDonald, Pilot Mound, writes: "This has been a fine winter for stock. We in this part have lots of hay, and cattle look well. I recently sold a Shorthorn cow and two heifers, also a Clyde horse, to Purves Thomson. The prices were satisfactory."

Just as we go to press we learn by telegram from Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wisconsin, that his agent, James Smith, has left for Brandon with another carload of 12 Clydesdale and Percheron stallions. Those wishing to get such should be on the lookout for them.

Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., held a sale of Shorthorns the other day at which very satisfactory prices were got. Several females went beyond the \$400 mark and a roan bull, Prince of the Forest, went for \$635, while a 5-year-old roan cow, of Duthie breeding, made \$650, both to home buyers. One young female went to J. G. Barron, Carberry.

W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., have just issued a neat little catalogue of their "Pine Grove" herd of Shorthorns. It contains the pedigrees of 140 animals. It only requires a glance through this handy catalogue to convince any one of the superior quality of the animals in the herd. The leading families of the breed are represented and the aim all along has been to secure a uniformity of type that cannot be excelled for milk and beef. In the back of the book are a few pages of capital notes on the various sires whose progeny is to be found in the herd. Those interested in choice Shorthorns should write for this catalogue.

N. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, held a sale of choice Shorthorns at the Union Stockyards, Chicago, and though he did not have any sensational figures, his average for 47 head sold was a very gratifying one. His bulls made \$650 and his females \$585. Fully half the whole number were imported from the best herds in Scotland. Owing to the number of sales held recently there was not so large an attendance as at some recent sales of the same kind, but some of the best Northwestern breeders were present and bought freely. Leslie Smith, late of Wawanesa, is manager of this establishment, and the sale at such figures is a gratifying testimony to his professional ability.

John Bray, Logoch, Man., writes: "My Yorkshire swine are doing nicely; the brood sows are having plenty of sunshine and exercise during the day time and are in excellent breeding condition. At the head of my herd is a well known prize winner, Oak Grove Winner. He has been a good sire. He is assisted by a young boar obtained from Thos. Tap, Virden, Man., and of Hon. Thos. Greenway's strain. He is a fine smooth fellow of the bacon type. The sows in the herd are Logoch Queen, Model, Muckle Jean and Sunshine. During the past season my sales have been good and I report sales of a sow each to A. Farrend, Hamiota; H. Ellis, Kinsmore; L. Lorimer, Logoch; C. Story, Penrith; two suckers each to Geo. Coleback, and Geo. Rankin, Hamiota, and three to Mrs. Mitchell, Logoch. A boar each goes to J. Johnston, Lothair; A. C. Kemp, Hamiota; Sykes & Procter, Hargrave; W. Goodwin, Oak Lake; O. J. White, Hamiota; and three sows and a boar to S. Good, Penrith."

Geo. Allison, Burnbank, Man., writes: "Stock of all kinds are coming through the winter in fine shape, in fact, this has been one of the best winters for stock I have seen in Manitoba. My Shorthorns were out about four hours every day till about the first of the month. The stables are nice and dry and as we have lots of feed, I expect stock to come out in the spring in fine shape. There is a big demand for hulls and heifers. I never had as many inquiries before, particularly for bulls and rams, although the ram season is over now. I have made the following sales recently: An eight months old hull calf to Robt. Turnbull, Two Creeks, Man. This is a low set, thick fellow with good top and bottom lines and of the early maturing sort. He was out of Prairie Flower. My stock hull, Lake View, goes to J. T. Johnston, Moosomin, Assa. One Leicester ram lamb to D. Jeffreys, Wellwyn, Assa., one shearing Leicester ram to Frank Bagg, Burnbank, Man.; and three heifers to Jas. Hopps, Fleming, Assa. Mr. Hopps made a good selection in his heifers and is sure to do well by them. Mr. Hopps is just starting in the business."

J. E. Smith, of the Smithfield & Beresford Farms, Brandon, reports the following sales of pure bred stock: "To Thos. Harper, of Reston, Man., the Clydesdale stallion, Sherlock, imp., (2914), (10906) a bay, ratch on face, fore feet black, and hind feet white, foaled 1898; bred by David Collier, Parknook, Fifeshire, Scotland; sire Flash Knot (10549), dam Comely of Parknook (4498). To Peter Stewart, of Manitou, the Shorthorn bull, Smithfield Golden Measure, sire Golden Measure, imp., dam Primrose of Beresford 2nd, sire Windsor, imp., -6456-(56771), one of the famous prize winning stock bulls previously kept at Beresford Farm. To Edward

Kerslake, of Okotoks, Alta., the Shorthorn heifer, Princess May, sire Champion, dam Queen of Elora, by Pilkington Lad -24807-. To Edward Henry, of Oak River, Man., a grand young Shorthorn herd, one bull and four females, all under two years old. The bull, Golden Earl, is sired by Prince Louis -32082-(77486), imported by W. D. Flatt; his dam is Golden Belle -23014- imported by Jno. Isaac, her sire Moonstone (63022), belongs to the Mayflower family and was got by the Cruickshank hull, Stockwell (56615). The females are—Violet 2nd, dam Violet, by Lord Stanley II. Lady Abbotsburn 6th, dam Lady Abbotsburn 5th, by Lord Stanley II., traces on her dam's side, to Young Abbotsburn, the champion show bull of America. Golden Measure Lovely, dam Beresford Flower, sire Lord Lansdowne, imp., -2712-(51601) dam Lovely 20th, one of the celebrated Cruickshank Lovely family. Golden Measure Lucy, dam Lucy of Beresford, by Windsor, imp. Golden Measure, the sire of these four females, could scarcely be better bred. He belongs to the celebrated Marr-Missle family which has produced so many good ones, including the great English champion, Maréngo."

Fattening Cattle.

In fattening cattle or hogs, the aim of the farmer is, of course, to produce as cheaply as possible meat that will sell at the highest possible price. How can this be accomplished? The first consideration is how to save time. If an animal takes too long to fatten it may not eat its head off, but it will certainly eat up all the farmer's profits. The most effective way to fatten an animal quickly is to ensure the proper digestion and assimilation of food, and when this is accomplished a double purpose is served, for food properly assimilated makes meat of superior quality and fine flavor. Remarkable results have been obtained in fattening animals quickly by feeding small quantities of Herbageum regularly, and what is equally important, this excellent aromatic enables the farmer to utilize the cheap, coarse foods grown on his own farm in fattening stock. The Beaver Manufacturing Company, of Galt, Ont., the sole manufacturers of Herbageum, give in their interesting booklet, "Take a Pointer," many letters from prominent stockmen testifying to the wonderful results obtained by feeding Herbageum. Mr. Alfred A. Taylor, of Margaree Harbor, N. S., writes as follows: "In fattening cattle Herbageum will enable animals to put on flesh when hay, roots and almost all other foods fail without it, and with cattle fattening as well as with milch cows coarse foods can largely replace the more expensive ones. By using Herbageum the meat is firmer and weights are heavier. Besides, there is a saving in time of feeding of about eight weeks in six months, that is, as good results can be obtained in six months with it as in eight months without it. With milch cows it has been the means of saving fully one-half the cost of feed, as straw, cornstalks and coarse foods generally can to a large extent replace hay, grain and meals, without loss in return or lowering the condition of the animal."

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.

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If you are thinking of going out to the Pacific Coast, try British Columbia. A delightful climate, no extremes of temperature, fertile land, ample rainfall, heavy crops, rapid growth and splendid market for everything you raise, at good prices. The celebrated valley of the Lower Fraser River is the garden of the Province. Write for Farm Pamphlet telling you all about it and containing a descriptive list of farms for sale.

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Price: 50 lb. bag, \$2.25; 100 lb. bag, \$4.00. F. O. B. Brandon

FOR SALE AT ALL CREAMERIES.

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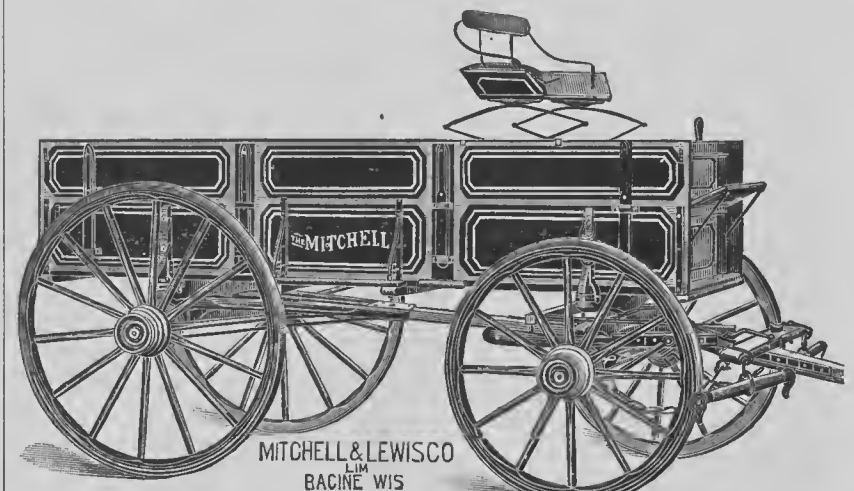
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General Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Capped Knee.

R. K. Taylor, Morris, Man.: "I have a cow with a swollen knee; I think she hurt it reaching under the wire fence last summer. It remained swollen all summer. She had a calf about a month ago. It is swelled higher up now, a soft swelling. Is somewhat lame (old swelling is hard). What can I do for her?"

Answer.—The swelling is chiefly composed of fluid and the treatment usually adopted is to lance the swelling at the lowest point and after the fluid has run out, to inject tincture of iodine into the cavity. In making the incision the knife should be held with the back towards the bone, so that if the foot is raised when the cow feels the knife, there will be no danger of injuring the joint. After injecting the iodine, stuff a little gauze or tow into the wound to prevent it from closing too quickly. Next day withdraw the gauze and leave the wound open.

Hip Joint Disease.

H. H. C. M.: "I have an 8-year-old red cow that is very unthrifty. Poorly wintered last year. In the spring contracted a lameness in left hind leg, only perceptible trouble being a slight swelling at hip joint. Has been lame all summer more or less. Is kept in the stable and fed good slough hay and one gallon chopped barley twice a day, is only let out to drink. She keeps poor and thin and has difficulty in getting up when down. What is the trouble?"

Answer.—Apply a seton over the hip joint and once a day bathe the part with hot water, draw the tape up and down and smear a little resin ointment on it. Give the cow fifteen drops of creosote twice a day and increase the dose a drop at a time until sixty is reached. Continue to feed her well.

Sidebone.

E. Y., Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "I have a horse which went lame last harvest on left front foot; had V. S. examine it. He said it was a sidebone growing on inside of horse's foot that caused the lameness. Blistered it several times according to directions of V.S., but horse is still lame. Do not think sidebone is causing the lameness now. The wall of the hoof on inside of foot and near the heel and a little more than half way up the hoof is falling in, the foot is hot and heel tender. Horse is doing very little work, is in good condition."

Answer.—The falling in of the hoof on the heel is very likely more apparent than real. The repeated blisterings applied to the sidebone would cause an increased growth of hoof from the coronet and as soon as this has grown down far enough to be noticeable it has the effect of making the smaller part below appear to have fallen in. The sidebone is quite enough to account for the lameness, and if there is no improvement by the time this reaches you, the part had better be "fired."

Cellulitis.

R. G., Carman, Man.: "I have a 5-year-old horse that was in good healthy condition till about a month ago, when he got dull and lost his appetite and stiffened up. About two weeks ago he took sore on left side of belly, from behind the front leg. Back near the hind leg swelled a little. When I press my hand on it he draws his back up. What is the matter with him?"

Answer.—Foment the swelling with hot water twice a day, afterwards rubbing it gently with the following liniment: Camphor half an ounce, liniment of belladonna two ounces, methylated spirits half a pint. Put him on a diet of bran mash twice a day, boiled grain once, with the usual allowance of hay. Twice a day give one tablespoonful of bicarbonate of potash in the feed. Exercise daily if he can stand it without pain.

Sore Shoulders.

Farmer, Macgregor, Man.: "I have a working mare eight years old that has been troubled with sore shoulders, which she had when I got her at the age of five years. I healed them in the winter, when she was not working, with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and kept them so for two years with great care. But there were always small lumps, apparently in the skin, which, when she was worked hard, grew larger. They again broke last fall, but are now healed, the lumps still remaining. They are very tender and if squeezed give great pain. They are right on

the draught of shoulder. Please tell me how they may be taken out, as I would like to have them sound for spring work."

Answer.—The small lumps in or beneath the skin of the shoulder should be cut out while quiescent. Take the mare to a veterinary surgeon and have her operated on at once.

Re Abortion.

Subscriber, Moosomin, Assa.: "I have trouble with my cows slipping their calves. Starts with young heifers, have them loose in the stable, all in good condition, feeding bay, turnips and oat sheaves. 1. If they are dropped on the prairie will it affect the other cows? 2. How long will a cow be affected before losing her calf?"

Answer.—1. There is far less danger of contagion when cows are on the prairie than when stabled.

2. The symptoms of abortion are only noticeable a few hours before the event occurs, but there is no doubt that in the contagious form of abortion, infection occurs some time before, and in some cases probably takes place when the cow is served.

Progressive Loss of Flesh.

E. T. Hunter, Roseland, Man.: "1. I have a cow with hind legs slightly swelled and lame. She calved eight days ago and got chilled water for five days. She eats well and milks well, but seems to be losing flesh. 2. A 3-year-old mare sometimes scours. What is a good remedy for scouring?"

Answer.—1. In the absence of symptoms of disease, the loss of flesh indicates a want of balance in the nutrition of the body, the outgo is more than the intake, and the animal daily gets thinner. As the appetite remains good, there must be a failure in the digestion and she is not obtaining the value of the food she eats. Under these circumstances the proper course of treatment is to improve the digestion by giving her suitable tonic medicines. Try the following:—Powdered nuxvomica four ounces, ginger, four ounces, bicarbonate of soda two pounds. Mix thoroughly and give a large tablespoonful in the feed two or three times daily.

2. Try to find out the cause of the scouring. Notice if it follows any special kind of food. Feed according to the best principles, a balanced ration proportioned to the age and work of the mare. Water always before feeding, not after. If the manure contains much undigested material in the shape of long particles of hay, whole oats, etc., take her to the veterinarian and have her teeth attended to. If nothing is observed to account for it, and the scouring still continues, give her when necessary the following: Powdered catechu half a teaspoonful, precipitated chalk a tablespoonful, bismuth subnitrate one teaspoonful.

Leucorrhœa.

S. G., Upland Farm, Elgin, Man.: "I have a mare about 10 years of age which I put to the horse last July. She has not done well since, she is constantly casting a white kind of liquid, as if she were all the time horsing. It is very unpleasant. I gave her some condition powders, but they don't seem to do her much good. She is well fed, and in fair condition, but her coat is long and rough. How can I stop this discharge. Some call it the whites."

Answer.—Give the mare twice a day one tablespoonful of hydrastis Canadensis with a little water. Also inject the vagina with a warm solution of the same, one tablespoonful to a pint of water. Inject about two quarts of this once a day very gently with a syringe and be sure to get it well to the bottom of the passage.

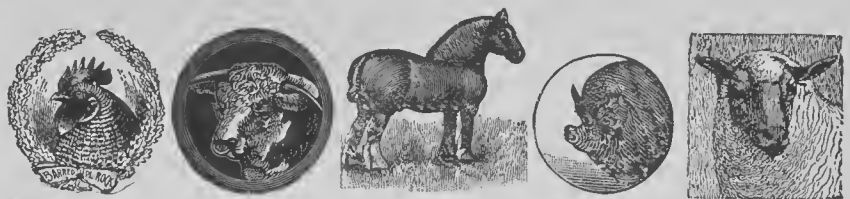
Wart—Injury to Foot.

W. L. R. C., Roland, Man.: "1. I have a 3-year-old colt with a big wart on her hip a little below the hip-bone. I have tried caustic balsam and used one bottle of Dr. Ward's barb wire embrocation and several other patent medicines, but all to no purpose. It only keeps it very sore. It is very red in color and about the size of a pigeon's egg. Would you advise using the knife and cutting it off? If so, what would you put on it afterwards? 2. The same colt got her foot in a wire fence last fall. Inside the foot about the frog she tore a piece clean out about the size of a silver dollar or a little larger, and I have tried nearly everything I could think of to heal it, but all to no purpose. Proud flesh keeps coming on it. I wash it with bluestone, which eats the proud flesh off. 3. I had to kill a calf last new year's. A swelling started at the hock joint about Dec., 1901. The calf was lame and the swelling continued getting larger until the calf could not put its foot to the ground. About Christmas it went up to the hip bone, the swelling increasing all the time. When I killed the calf around the joint was a lot of bloody, watery matter about the thickness of paste."

Answer.—1. Cut off the wart and sear the place with a red hot iron. The iron should have a rounded end of suitable size and shape so as to cauterize the seat of the wart without destroying the surrounding skin.

2. You require to apply a dressing with some pressure in order to get such a wound to heal. Wash the foot in a solution of bluestone, one ounce to a gallon of warm water. Then apply some of the following powder to the wound:—Iodoform one drachm, tannic acid three drachms. Next a little pad of oakum, large enough to cover the sore, then a larger one to fill the sole of the foot, lastly a bandage to keep all in place, applied as snug as possible. Repeat the dressing once a day, always using clean oakum.

3. The calf had septic arthritis.



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Tender Foot.

Subscriber, Baldur, Man.: "I have a horse which I noticed limping when he stepped on anything hard. This was early in this summer, but it did not seem to hurt him on the farm. As soon as it froze up he got so bad I had to stop working him. I thought if he was shod he would be all right, so I got him shod, which only made him worse. I let him rest for a while and he got somewhat better, but as soon as he was put to work again was just as bad as ever. The trouble is in this left front ankle. There is no swelling, cut or bruise to be seen. What is the trouble and what shall I do to remove the lameness?"

Answer.—Poultice the foot until soft, then pare it out carefully, and get a level bearing for this weight all round, removing any excessive growth from heel, toe or sides until every part of the wall touches the ground when he puts the foot down. Then apply a blister to the coronet. Powdered cantharides two drachms, lard one ounce and a half. Clip off the hair and rub this in well for ten minutes. Next day wash it off and apply vaseline. Repeat the blister in two weeks. Stand the horse, if possible, on an earthen floor.

Malignant Oedema.

New Subscriber, Eastern Assiniboia: "I had a heifer rising two years old that took sick Saturday. First noticed she did not come up and feed (have cattle loose). When I examined her I found that she was swollen and very hard across the hips, wanted to lie down all the time. When put up seemed stiff and weak in hind quarters. Gave 2 lbs. salts. Kept getting worse, got down Sunday night and could not get up Monday morning. Seemed to be paralyzed behind; got so bad that I killed her. Skinned her, found flesh on rump or all around the back parts like jelly, dark yellow and quite watery. Opened the body and found near the bladder a substance very much like what was on the outside. Everything else seemed all right. I would like very much to know what was the matter and remedy for same."

Answer.—This disease resembles blackleg in many respects, but is caused by a different germ, the vibris septicus, and does not attack a number of animals simultaneously. Treatment is to incise the swellings, wash them with antiseptics and to give suitable antiseptics internally.

Cause of Death Wanted.

J. E. B., Woodlea, Man.: "A 12-year-old horse, when turned out for exercise, would paw the ground and lie down. Then rise and lie down again. I put him in stable, but would not eat, gave bottle of oil, but it did not move the bowels. On third day began to roll as if he had colic, so gave injection and quart of oil. Pain stopped, but would not eat, scoured badly. Got V.S., who treated for overdose of oil, also gave half drachm strychnine. In three hours after he got very stiff in legs and would stand over with difficulty, would lift one hind foot then the other. Put heat over kidneys, but he got worse and was afraid to move his legs. V. S. then treated for influenza, gave him 2 oz. of whisky with each dose of medicine. He seemed to get better use of his legs but was stiff. Coaxed him with all kinds of feed, boiled and raw for two weeks, but would not eat. Would drink half a pail of water three times a day, but would not touch it if warmed. After drinking half pail of water he sagged back on his rope, then suddenly plunged forward and dropped dead. Opened him and found right lung almost black and clogged with coagulated blood and about one-quarter of left lung in same condition, also passage between lungs and kidneys full of clotted blood. The lungs were somewhat enlarged, but other organs seemed to be of natural color and normal size. Horse had been getting wheat straw and gallon clean oats three times a day and was turned out for exercise on fine days. Had been in poor condition all winter and did not improve with boiled feed and condition powder. Could you tell me what was the matter with him and the cause of death?"

Answer.—We can only offer a guess at the cause of death in this horse, as the examination of the internal organs was not complete and no mention is made of the condition of the heart. The state of the lungs indicates that this trouble may have been there in the shape of pneumonia. Possibly some of the oil that was administered to the horse may have gone "the wrong way" and got into the lungs where it would be certain to cause serious damage and perhaps a fatal pneumonia. There must be some mistake about the quantity of strychnine given. Twelve grains has been known to kill a horse in a few minutes and your horse could not have taken more than twice as much and lived.

Toxemia.

R. L. A., Ft. Qu'Appelle, Assa.: "Can you tell me what my horse died of? He had been working right along till about ten days ago, when he had a week's rest. When working, had good hay and three gallons oats per day, whilst resting only fed him two gallons oats and water twice a day. Three mornings ago noticed he refused his oats, although the night before he appeared in perfect health. Then noticed that his sheath was somewhat swollen and a small lump under belly. Treated him for stoppage of water by giving him saltpetre. By midday he passed both water and manure freely, but was apparently getting very weak, as he would rest, first on one hind leg and then on the other. I stopped his feed and fed him bran mash, intending to physic him next day. By night he was no better, and

I noticed large swellings about the size of a walnut all over him. Late that night he started getting up and lying down continually, but showed no symptoms of pain, as not until just before he died, did he ever look at his sides. Next morning he appeared better, but had no passage during the night. I gave him a dose of linseed oil. About the middle of that day he got down and was unable to get up and died that night. During his struggles he had curious spasms, throwing his head back and pointing his toes down. The heart's action throughout was irregular, now slow, now very fast. Can you tell me of what he died, and how I should have treated him?"

Answer.—The horse died of toxemia, a condition in which the blood undergoes a rapid and profound change, poisoning the nerve centres, causing first irregularity of the heart's action, and finally stopping it completely. Treatment in such cases must be prompt to be efficacious, and the attendant must be guided by the necessities of the case and the requirements of the patient. Stimulants to support the heart are beneficial, and the natural organs for purifying the blood, skin, kidneys and bowels should be aided to perform their functions.

An Incurable Kicker.

Subscriber, Manitoba: "Could you or some of your readers inform me how to drive a kicking horse with safety? I bought a horse nearly three years ago that was supposed to be almost an outlaw. In the spring of the year, after a winter's rest, he bothers me most. I have always handled him myself with good success and can get more work out of him than any other horse I ever drew a line on, but could never let a hired man drive him. This year I must depend upon a man to drive him. I have never seen him kick in the stable, but in the field, when at work harrowing, plowing or sowing, he will kick 40 times a minute. If anything touches him he will kick, and kick, and kick. He will switch his tail and if he can touch anything even with the end of his tail he will kick and continue to kick and groan. Sometimes he will switch his tail and if he can't touch anything with it he will then kick with one foot, and if he can touch anything, even the tug, he will then commence to kick with both feet. I saw in The Nor'-West Farmer some time ago how some horseman cured his horse of kicking by tying a rope from the right front foot to the left hind one and from the left front foot to the right hind foot. That might be all right for a horse that would kick standing in the stable, but I fail to see how a horse can work in the soft ground with those ropes on. I have heard that there is an iron made to put on a horse's tail which makes it impossible for him to switch. Could you give me any information where I could get one that might help him a little. The only way I have ever been able to drive or handle him was to drive so fast that he didn't have time to kick and then he would take a spell of kicking when I came to a turning place. I don't suppose I can hire a man to drive him that fast."

Answer.—You are "up against" a bad proposition with this horse and we would strongly advise you to take out an accident policy before beginning operations. As you have already found out there are plenty of cures for kickers, but the trouble with them is that the kicker doesn't always, or indeed often, stay cured, that some of them require a skill in horse breaking only to be found in men like Professor Gleason, and others interfere with the animal's working powers. If you could get an extra strong set of hopples made in the same pattern as those made by horsemen for converting a pacer into a trotter you could probably use them on your horse at any kind of work as they would be high enough up to be out of the mud. They would have to be well padded to prevent chafing. Perhaps some of our readers can offer a suggestion.

[We will reproduce later an illustration of a contrivance for preventing a horse switching.]

Retention of Placenta.

Subscriber, Grassy Lake, Alta.: "Kindly give me a cause of cows retaining afterbirth, also preventative and cure. Is there such thing as contagious abortion in cattle? What should a person do in such cases? Would a calf live if it came at seven or eight months old?"

Answer.—1. Damaged fodder, by reducing the vitality of the cow, lessens the tone of the uterus, which remains open and flabby instead of contracting vigorously after the expulsion of the foetus. It occurs most frequently in old cows, as in them the tone of the system is naturally lower. Anything injurious to the general health of the animal, insufficient or damaged food, bad water, exposure to the weather, etc., may thus be indirectly a cause of retention.

Frequently, however, we see cases in cows in the pink of health, where none of the above influences were at work, and the cause seems to be a mystery. The peculiar anatomical arrangement of the placenta in bovines must account for some of these cases. In cows, the placenta is not attached to the whole internal surface of the uterus as in mares, but to isolated spots on the surface, where peculiar mushroom shaped growths called cotyledons appear. The connection between the placenta and the cotyledons is very intimate, the placenta sending down roots (villi) into the substance of the cotyledon. At or just previous to parturition these villi undergo a process of fatty degeneration which softens their tissue and is the first stage in the separation of the placenta. If the calf is born prematurely, this degenerative change has not taken place, and the placenta is retained longer than usual, hence the frequency of retention after abortion.

Treatment.—Give the following: Powdered

ergot of rye one ounce, ginger one ounce, Epsom salts, one pound. Dissolve in hot water and give, dregs and all, in one dose. If this dose does not cause the expulsion of the afterbirth in twelve or sixteen hours, it must be removed by hand. This is a dirty job and the operator should be prepared for it. The arm must be bare to the shoulder and smeared with oil or vaseline. Pass the hand into the womb and whenever a cotyledon is found with the placenta adherent they must be separated gently by the fingers in a manner similar to peeling an orange. It will be found quite a help to roll up on a stick the part that is hanging out and have an assistant to take in the slack and keep up a steady, gentle pull. There are upwards of a hundred of the cotyledons, all of which may be adherent, and the process of detaching the placenta is often tiresome and tedious, but should be persisted in until the last one is freed, when the afterbirth will come away.

2. Contagious abortion is a well-known cattle disease and has been the cause of severe losses to cattle breeders, before its nature and the best methods of fighting it were understood. The cause is a microbe which infects the genital organs of cows and is conveyed from one to another, sometimes by the bull, sometimes by accidental contact with soiled discharges upon the bedding, etc., and in summer perhaps by flies. The disease is eradicated from a herd by isolation of those that abort, burning the foetus, afterbirth and soiled litter, washing out the genital passage with antiseptic solutions and cleansing external parts with the same. Cows in calf are daily washed round this region with antiseptics, and infection by the bull is guarded against by not allowing him to serve aborted cows until after they have undergone some months treatment with antiseptics.

The internal use of carbolic acid is also recommended as a preventative by some people in doses of 15 to 30 drops once a day. It must be given well diluted with water.

Contracted Feet—Epilepsy.

Subscriber, Ogilvie Station, Man.: "1. Pregnant mare, five years old, is lame, on both front feet, cannot find any swelling, has not been driven any, is let out every day for exercise. The ground is hard and feet seem tender. Please give cure. Would shoeing be helpful? 2. Valuable dog, takes fits. Got kicked in head by horse when a pup, did not take any fits for year after, stays in the fit for about five minutes, seems stupid for some time after. Can you give cause and remedy?"

Answer.—1. The feet from want of moisture have become hard, dry and contracted. You should poultice them until soft, then pare them out thoroughly as if for shoeing, afterwards letting her stand in a loose box with an earthen floor. If it is impossible for her to stand anywhere but on a plank floor, her feet should be kept moist by tying wet swabs around them and packing the soles with linseed poultice.

2. Epilepsy caused by injury to the skull is incurable.

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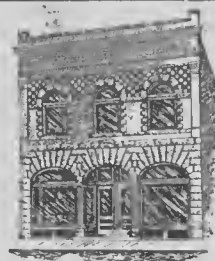
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WM. ATWELL, Western Manager, Brandon



Dairying in Queensland.

Queensland has one of the hottest climates of any British colony, yet it is interesting to learn that none of its agricultural pursuits seems to have made more rapid or enduring progress than the dairying industry. The very last of them to establish a footing, it is already one of the most important. In 1900 there were at work 53 butter and cheese factories, and 146 creameries, employing 595 persons. The output that year was 3,875 tons of butter and 886 tons of cheese, valued together at £658,177. Of that quantity of butter 620 tons were exported, as against 517 tons for the preceding year. A similar healthy condition of things is evinced in the allied industry of ham and bacon curing, of which the exports were valued at £31,067 in 1899 and £45,831 in 1900. Experts on the matter agree that everything which conduces to successful dairy farming exists in Queensland, excepting proximity to the great markets, and that even this disadvantage would be largely diminished if Queensland had the shipping facilities enjoyed by the other States of the Australian Commonwealth.

Testing the Keeping Quality of Butter.

John Hoyle, Pincher Creek, Alberta, makes a very useful suggestion as to a prize to be offered at the Winnipeg In-



MILKING TIME.

At the Home of J. G. Beesley, Marlboro, Assa.

dustrial Exhibition next year. He suggests that a farmer's wife make a tub of butter and that about the 15th of June it be sent to Winnipeg, placed in cold storage and then exhibited at the fair.

This is a valuable suggestion because it tests the keeping quality of the butter, and for successful export work we must have this. While his suggestion is for dairy butter, there is no reason why it should not be applied to creamery butter also. We would suggest to the fair board the addition to the dairy prizes of such a class, both for dairy and creamery butter. It should arrive in Winnipeg by the 15th of June and go into cold storage. In this way exhibitors could take advantage of the refrigerator car service and get their butter in to Winnipeg, in fine shape. There would be no need to drop the present prizes; these could be continued just at present, a new class being added.

As a starter for this prize Mr. Hoyle says he is willing to give \$1 toward its establishment. Now, if a number of others, who would like to see such a prize offered, will contribute a like amount The Nor'-West Farmer will be pleased to receive the money and turn it over to the Exhibition Board at the right time. The prize might read as

being donated by the readers of The Nor'-West Farmer. Now, how many of our readers will go in for this and send us a dollar?

Boxes or Tubs for Farm Butter.

Since the introduction of the butter box, it has gradually superceded the tub at the creamery, and in many cases is doing so on the farm. For creamery purposes the butter box is all right, but for butter made on the farm it is not as desirable as could be wished for. They are certainly very convenient, but the real objection comes because they go to pieces so readily. They are handled at the farm, then knock around the country store for a while, then shipped to Winnipeg. By the time they arrive in Winnipeg some of the boxes have begun to go to pieces. They loosen at the joints and the air gets in all around the butter. When this takes place brine cannot be kept on the butter. The shrinkage in weight is also greater. If the boxes break in shipping to Winnipeg, how are they to stand another shipment to their final destination in the East or West, and perhaps still another?

Tubs, on the other hand, while not so nice for handling, do not break up in handling, and thus keep the butter much better. If by accident the hoops do get loose, they can be tightened up, while nothing can be done with the boxes when they start to go to pieces. Farmers will consult their own best interests if they continue to use good tubs in which to pack their butter.

Pointers from Abroad.

Prof. G. L. McKay, of the Iowa Agricultural College, last summer made a trip to foreign countries, where he went with the especial purpose in view of seeing and learning what he could concerning the best methods of butter-making. He recounts, in an interview in the New York Produce Review, some of the things he learned, from which we condense the following:—

The driest butter in the English market is that from New Zealand, some of it showing only 8 per cent. moisture. Danish averaged 15 per cent. The highest selling butter is the 2-lb. French unsalted rolls. Irish butter shows a lack of body, because of being churned at too high temperature; it carries excessive moisture, some of it testing 20 to 25 per cent. He could not understand how it was that the Danish butter showed a meaty, dry texture and yet had more moisture than American. He thinks it due to a method of churning, which is at a moderately high temperature, the butter coming soft. Then it is dropped at once in cold water, taken out and worked three-quarters of a minute, again put in cold water a moment, and again re-worked one and a quarter minutes. This makes only two minutes of working. Then it is packed in kegs for market. The Danish will average 5 per cent. more water than ours, yet does not show it.

All Danish butter is made from pasteurized cream, which is one reason for its uniform quality. The Danish butter-maker works by a rule, but cannot explain the rule. On the whole, the American butter-makers are better than the Danish, but they do not get nearly as fine milk and cream. In short, our butter-makers are handicapped by the bad work of the creamery patron.

Prof. McKay is strongly convinced, from what he saw abroad that the fight in dairy education from now on should be made on the patron who supplies the milk and cream.

The floor in the dairy should be scrubbed often and well, for the air must be kept sweet and pure.

Monkey Brand cleans and brightens everything, but won't wash clothes.

More Lying as to Paris Separator Awards.

Cornered and beaten in its misrepresentation as to the Buffalo separator awards, one of our desperate would-be competitors now reverts to its lying misrepresentation as to the Paris Exposition awards in 1900. The following official statements speak for themselves.

Stockholm, December 5, 1900.

By request the undersigned hereby testifies that Aktiebolaget Separator (the European De Laval organization) was awarded the GRAND PRIX on its exhibition of cream separators by the International Jury.

(Signed.)

HENNING ELMQUIST,
Secretary Royal Paris Committee,

(Cablegram.)

Stockholm, April 2, 1901.

We hereby positively certify that Aktiebolaget Separator of Stockholm (the De Laval European organization) were awarded the GRAND PRIX for their Alpha-De Laval separators at last year's Paris Exposition.

(Signed.)

THE SWEDISH PARIS COMMITTEE.
(Signature legalized through the Anglo-American Telegraph Co.)

U. S. Consulate General, Stockholm, Sweden.

From evidence this day furnished me I am able to certify that the Separator Company, Ltd. (Aktiebolaget Separator) of this city did receive the "GRAND PRIX" for their Alpha-DeLaval separators at the Paris Exposition, in the year 1900, as per announcement in the "Journal Officiel," Paris, of Aug. 18th, 1900, this day presented at this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunder set my hand and affixed my seal of office on this 17th day of April, 1901.

(Signed.)

(Official Seal.)

CARL P. GERELL,
U. S. Consul General.

Any assertion by anyone and however made that the De Laval Separators did not receive the Grand Prize at Paris is simply and wholly a vicious lie, and is particularly aggravating in the case of the concern now insinuating such a thing because its manager was in Paris at the time the separator awards were originally announced and begged and pleaded through the American Government representatives that its own third grade award (on "U. S." cream separators) be changed to a second grade one, which out of special courtesy the French authorities finally conceded.

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you are not perfectly satisfied with it, you may return it to us at our expense and we will immediately refund the full amount paid. Do you think we could afford to make this liberal offer if we didn't believe the machine equal to all we claim for it?

Our 5-Year Binding Guarantee—With each of our \$24.93 machines we issue a guarantee, good for 5 years, by the terms of which if any part gives out by reason of defective material or workmanship we will repair or replace it free of charge. This does not apply to needles, shuttles or attachments.

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Output of Northwest Creameries.

J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, sends us the following summary of the business of 1901 at the creameries in the Territories under his supervision. The Department are to be congratulated on the prices that have been obtained, especially when it is known that at least one-third of the output was shipped to Montreal for export. We believe this was done in order to leave the western markets more free for Manitoba butter. If Territorial butter can bring such prices for shipment to the old country, there is no reason why Manitoba cannot do the same. The charge in all cases was 4c. a pound for making. The following is the summary:—

cream through exposure to the air, even if it was at the risk of contamination sometimes with other objectionable odors. In the deep-pail system the circulation induced in the pail by contact with the ice water was the equivalent of aeration in that all the cream came to the top at one time or other. By the new way of separating there is none of this. At a recent butter exhibit in Minnesota it was demonstrated quite clearly that a curdy taste in some of the butter was due to non-aeration of the cream. This is a thing buttermakers must watch. It is more difficult to get the animal odor out of cream than out of milk by ordinary aeration. A thorough dipping or pouring of the cream from one dish to another will help, but even running the cream over an aerator will not remove all the odor. It therefore follows that the aeration should be that of the whole milk, the cream being

Name of Station.	Number of Patrons.	Inches of Cream supplied.	Pounds of Butter manufactured.	Average price realized at creamery.	No. of days in operation.	Gross value of product.
Calgary	64	27,427.6	28,178	19.28	163	\$5,435.20
Churchbridge	233	107,427.5	121,419	19.14	202	23,239.68
Edmonton	59	17,210.9	16,508	20.00	153	3,302.29
Grenfell	89	43,907.1	53,119	19.12	159	10,159.93
Innisfail	181	83,588.3	90,484	19.16	184	17,338.49
Maple Creek	10	5,035.8	5,792	20.83	111	1,206.98
Moosejaw	24	15,542.1	20,500	20.19	182	4,140.21
Moosomin	122	40,283.0	42,831	19.15	156	8,205.04
Olds	30	22,195.5	22,166	19.11	169	4,236.98
Prince Albert	40	11,763.0	16,223	19.50	118	3,164.09
Qu'Appelle	62	24,879.6	28,070	19.33	200	5,431.60
Red Deer	111	47,665.2	60,450	19.16	188	11,583.12
Regina	77	32,563.3	34,601	19.43	187	6,724.41
Saltcoats	53	16,618.9	15,117	19.21	183	2,904.37
Saskatoon	8	4,437.1	4,372	19.35	137	846.18
Tindastoll	41	28,235.8	31,527	19.15	184	6,037.87
Wetaskiwin	27	*7,918.1	12,185	19.17	160	2,338.10
Whitewood	76	30,848.0	33,700	19.14	150	6,470.68
Yorkton	88	33,410.0	35,151	19.31	146	6,718.38
Totals	1,345	600,956.8	672,393	19.25	3,102	\$129,483.60

*Besides this amount of cream, 80,579 lbs. of milk were received.

Aerating Cream.

It is well known that milk for the cheesemaker should be well aerated before leaving the farm in order to remove the animal heat and odor. Thorough aerating not only does this but also incorporates a large amount of oxygen from the air which is of value in the process of making. But few think about aerating cream. In these days of rapid skimming with a cream separator the cream is taken off the milk while still warm from the cow, run into pails and set away in a cool place with the animal heat still in it and without any thought of aerating it. In the old way of setting milk in shallow pans there was a natural aeration of the

separated after the work of aeration has been completed.

Why Butter is Relished.

A writer in The Vegetarian has the following: "It will first be well to make clear the difference between butters and other fats. The fats (butters) which are obtained from the secretions of the mammary glands of most animals are materially different in composition from those which occur in the adipose tissue, and it is in this difference chiefly that the superiority of butters over animal fat lies, for the butters that are intended for the tender digestions of the very young are, of course, much



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The National combines all points of merit that are of real practical service to the every-day operator on the farm. Most simple in its construction. Convenient and easy to operate. Skims the cleanest; makes the sweetest cream; no numerous parts to give trouble and delay when washing; only two pieces inside of bowl. Strong and durable, made of the finest material, so as to give the most lasting service, and most beautiful in design and finish. Every machine is guaranteed to do good work, and a trial of the "National" is solicited before purchasing. The already large sale of the "National," and the growing demand for it, shows how much the Canadian farmers appreciate a Canadian made machine that does its work so easily and well, and at the same time returns such a large profit on the small investment. Ask for the "National;" try it, and buy it.

National No. 1, capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
National No. 1A, capacity 450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

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more readily acted upon by the pancreatic juice than are the fats obtained from the adipose tissue, and thus more readily assimilated by the system. Furthermore, milk fat, when taken in the form of milk or cream, is already broken into exceedingly fine particles, so that the process of digestion has thus partially been performed; for the digestion of oleaginous matter does not, as in the case of food of an albuminous or carbohydrate nature, consist so much in its decomposition by the gastric juice and the pepsins contained therein, but chiefly in its emulsification and its oc-

clusion by the villi in the small intestines. Fats are also partly saponified by the pancreatic juice, and here again butter fat is much superior to any other, as being far more easily decomposed. So it is evident that, partly owing to its peculiar physical condition, and partly because its chemical constitution renders it more easy of digestion than any other fat, where fat is required to retain the temperature of the body—as it is in considerable quantity in all the temperate climates—butter fat holds, par excellence, the first place.



EMPIRE *Easy Running* Cream Separators.

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Low Grade vs. Process Butter.

The demand just now for first-class dairy butter and the small supply of it coming forward should set farmers thinking. There is plenty of low grade goods on the market, in fact there is a steady stream of poor butter coming into the city from country merchants. No doubt a lot of this butter was fairly good when first made but stored in such places as a country merchant too frequently has it soon acquires a decidedly objectionable flavor and after he holds it for some weeks, often a month or more, it has anything but the fine flavor wanted when it reaches the Winnipeg wholesaler. There is very little outlet for this class of butter and any quantity of it can be had for 10c. a pound, and even less. Who loses the difference in price between this and that of good creamery butter? Most assuredly the farmer in the long run.

This question of poor butter has another side, and one to which we have called attention in the past. We pointed out that the production of so large an amount of low grade butter was sure to end in the establishment of a renovating plant to work it over and convert it into a product that can be handled on the market—"process butter" or "renovated butter," as it is called. The large increase in the make of dairy butter during last winter and the whole of last season with the consequent deterioration that was bound to follow through being held too long by storekeepers gave encouragement to a firm to establish a renovating plant in Winnipeg for the purpose of converting into marketable product what hitherto was almost unsaleable.

It is an open question as to whether manufacturing process butter is an advantage to the dairy industry or not. If this renovated butter can be sold for *what it is*, then it surely marks a step of progress when butter of all shades of color and variety of flavor can be so treated as to make a uniform product that is saleable and palatable. It would appear that the working up and saving of a product that was almost unsaleable into a marketable article would be a move tending to advance the dairy industry generally. One would think that this would tend to keep the market clear of the accumulation of low grade goods and their depressing tendency in prices.

There is another side to this question. Many are opposed to any such scheme of making the best of a bad bargain. It certainly tends to encourage the production of poor butter, because, instead of becoming a drug on the market and thus depressing prices, it would have a value just as high as the renovator could possibly pay for it. By finding a market for his poor butter the maker is not roused to attempt better things.

Then, too, it must come into competition with the better grades of dairy and with creamery butter, for though the manufacturer may sell it for what it is some enterprising retailer will palm it off as genuine creamery. Then the poor maker is a factor in lowering the price of good creamery butter.

Then, too, Canada is building up a trade in her butter with the mother country. The quality and quantity of her exports have been increasing yearly and she prides herself that no bogus butter or filled cheese is made in the country. These products have seriously injured the butter trade of our cousins to the south. Though we have no bogus butter factories to turn out a product that will injure our good name, yet renovated butter finding its way to our market will without doubt work injury to the trade. It hurts our pride to think that we have such a plant in our midst and that the quality of the farm butter made is so low when it reaches the market. Surely we want a travelling dairy started again in this province. It is years now since the province was covered by the travelling dairy, and in the meantime many new settlers have come in. We believe a travelling dairy operating in those dis-

tricts where there are no creameries would be the means of doing much good, and respectfully recommend the suggestion to the Provincial Dairy Commissioner. The dairy school is all right in its place, but we want instruction for the rank and file of the farmers who cannot or will not attend the dairy school. If they will not attend, then we must send the dairy school to them by means of the travelling dairy. We believe the travelling dairy is badly needed. If the present grant for the dairy department is not sufficient for a travelling dairy, then an increase to cover this work should be asked for at next session.

If the churn is neglected it can never be made quite the same again.

The poor man, above all others, cannot afford to be slipshod in the care he gives his cows.

It is almost impossible to get things clean and sweet if left to dry with sour milk and cream on them.

The little things of dairying must be observed from day to day, and minute to minute, to insure success.

A good butter or cheese maker necessarily possesses an educated nose, which he is not afraid to use on any and all occasions.

An English exchange says "there have been on the English markets of late some very choice brands of Canadian butter.

A charge against the cream separators once was that they separated the casein to a considerable extent. There is nothing in that.

No dairyman can practice cruelty to animals and expect to obtain a decent price for his milk and butter. This is an inexorable law promulgated by Nature.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has just issued a useful bulletin on the "Pasteurization of Milk for Butter-Making," by Professors Dean and Harrison of the Ontario Agricultural College.

It is not mere sentiment that calls for washing and scalding a milk pail or pan until its every crack is absolutely sterile, but, to the ever wise, a certain practical object is in view—namely, a top price to be secured for future butter, the crude material of which must pass through that utensil.

If experience in dairying does not make a man or woman wise, it counts for but little. We often see cases where people grown gray in the care of cows realize only meagre profits from the business. This is because years ago they decided that they had mastered all there was to be known relative to dairying, and have since never tried to get out of the rut.

U S U S

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Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo., Oct. 30, 1901.
The machine (U.S.) did excellent work, and, as a rule, I believe it skimmed a little closer than the others we had in use. The record was invariably .02 of 1 per cent or lower, sometimes a mere trace of fat in the skim milk.

C. L. WILLOUGHBY,
Instructor.

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They give more butter than any other separator, enough to pay big interest on the whole first cost, and they turn much easier, besides being entirely simple, safe and durable, (former capacity doubled, with less driving power.)

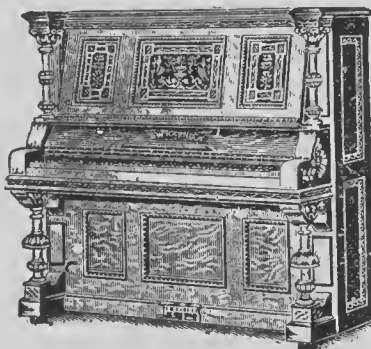
Improvements come fast here. We have been making superior separators for 19 years (longest in America) and are proud of them, but these new "Tubulars" discount anything either ourselves or anyone has ever made. Free Book, "Business Dairying," and Catalogue No. 128.

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FARM HANDS!

Mr. R. Adamson, of the Department of Immigration, will leave for the old country about the 1st of March for the purpose of bringing out a number of farm hands who will enter into a year's engagement with farmers in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The wages will be \$200, with board and lodging, to thoroughly experienced men, and the following standard has been adopted for such men, viz.:—They must be between 20 and 30 years of age, of good physique, in good health, accustomed to working horses and general farm work, and with some knowledge of the care of stock; and they are required to send Mr. Adamson a certificate to that effect from the farmer by whom they have been recently employed, and also as to their character and habits. Applications for men, accompanied by \$25 on account of passage money, which will be deducted from first three months' wages, may be mailed to the undersigned not later than 1st March. The men will arrive in Manitoba about 15th June.

That the men whom Mr. Adamson brought out on two previous occasions are proving satisfactory to their employers is shown by the fact that there is already a large number of applicants at this office for men to arrive in June.

J. OBED SMITH,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

Mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

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When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazette will be found in this column.

By **LOST** stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By **ESTRAY** stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his hand, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray compiled since Feb. 5th issue:—

Impounded.

Mapleton, Man.—One bay pony, about eight years old, white spot on forehead and nose, grey tail, left hind leg half white, left fore leg and right hind leg white to the fetlock, heart brand on the right shoulder. Jacob Spence.

Napinka, Man.—One red yearling heifer, slit in left ear; two bay mares, about eight years old, one with white stripe on face. Jas. Burnett.

Suthwyn, Man.—Seven horses, weight between 900 and 1,000 lbs.; description: One a mare, light grey, about six or seven years old, branded imperfectly; one a dark iron grey, white on face, white on front and hind fetlocks, branded imperfectly, three or four years old; one a bay mare, fine bone, seven or eight years old, branded imperfectly; one a chestnut mare, white on near hind foot, white spot on forehead and nose, seven or eight years old; one a dark brown gelding, white on front fetlocks, white on near hind fetlock, branded imperfectly; and one a bay mare, white on face, white on both hind fetlocks, branded imperfectly. P. K. Dickson, 34, 10, 4e.

Lost.

Cotham, Assa.—Roan mare, rising 4 years, over 16 hands, light mane and tail, brand C and reversed B on right shoulder, 7 U C on left. Reward given. B. J. Blissicks.

Coxhy, Sask.—One light red heifer, three years old, branded H U 7 on the near rump. J. G. Hornsby.

Hazelwood, Assa.—One red and white cow, branded K 7 K on left ribs; one black yearling heifer; one red two-year-old heifer, both branded V 8 H on right ribs. Wm. Harkness.

Minnedosa, Man.—Since 1st Oct., three calves, one red steer, one red heifer, one roan heifer. J. Stanley, 3, 14, 18w.

Rolling River, Man.—Bay mare, three years old, white star on forehead, white stripe down face to nose band, white spot between nostrils, two white hind legs, weight about 1,200 lbs. David Curwen.

Whitewood, Assa.—Since fall of 1898, one colt, dark in color, nearly black, a little white on hind foot, no other marks, stands a trifle wide at hocks, bred from trotting stallion and farm mare. Should now be a clean limbed, rangy horse, rising 5 years old, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. \$20 reward. D. McIntosh.

Estray.

Arcola, Assa.—Since about November 15, 1901, polled cow, 7 years, red, white from eyes over top of head, white on hind flank, branded D on left ribs and lazy S on left shoulder, lump on left rib as if it had been broken. Israel Cross.

Battleford, Sask.—Since Dec. 1, 1901, cow, aged, dark red, with little white, both horns broken short, ears appear to have been frozen, spotted red and white calf at foot. Blanton Speers.

Batoche, Sask.—Cow, about 5 years, red, white on flanks and breast; calf, about 1 year, red. Andre Letendre.

Calgary, Alta.—Since July last, dogie steer, two years, black, polled, no brand. Walter Moss, Shepard.

Carlyle, Assa.—Cow, three to five years old, white, no horns. A. A. Campbell, n.e. 28, 8, 3w2.

Churchbridge, Assa.—Since Nov. last, cow, about 12 years, red, with white spots on back and front of feet, one horn shorter than the other. S. Lopton.

Cochrane, Alta.—Indian cayuse pony, about 10 years, small, bay, white stripe on face, white hind legs, branded 10 on left hip. D. W. Skinner, 2, 28, 3w5.

Colchester, Strathcona, Alta.—Since about December 12 last, mare, over ten years, grey, shoes on front feet, weight about 1,200 lbs.; since about Dec. 12 last, horse, about 7 years, blue grey, shoes on front feet, weight about 1,200 lbs. Ernest Johannson.

Cottonwood, Assa.—Cow, grey, fat, no brand; steer, two years, dark red, white marking, no brand; steer, two years, dark

red, white marking, no brand; yearling steer, grey, no brand. W. C. Swanson, 9, 18, 22w2. Davisburg, Alta.—Mare, about 4 years, black, narrow white stripe on face, white hind feet, foal at foot, no brand; gelding cayuse, dark bay, no brand. Jas. McK. Andrews, 32, 21, 28w4.

De Winton, Alta.—Cow, 3 years, Clark red, white on forehead, long upright horns, branded N over C reversed 7 K on left ribs; yearling steer, dark red star, white belly, poor condition, branded inverted 12 bar under on right ribs. Nell Reed.

Elm Springs, Assa.—Since last August, Corso hay, indistinct brand on left shoulder. F. D. Howson.

Gladys, Alta.—Steer, about 4 or 5 years, red and white, branded a cross on right ribs and also on left hip. Hugh Patterson.

Grierson, Alta.—On my premises since November, one three-year-old steer, branded R 3 on left rib and hip, both ears split. Owner please remove. A. S. Blackwood.

Holmfild, Man.—Strayed to the premises of the undersigned January 20th, one white scow pig. Owner please pay expenses and take her away. O. Foster.

Indian Head, Assa.—Since about Jan. 11, cow, about 7 or 8 years, dark red, no brand. T. A. McLean, 18, 16, 13w2.

Innisfail, Alta.—Heifer, about 1½ years, brand resembling 5RK. Richard Bourne, 32, 36, 23w4.

Kennell, Assa.—Yearling heifer, red and white, evidently pail fed, no brand. F. W. Evetts, 18, 21, 19w2.

Lacombe, Alta.—Since about Nov. 1, 1901, colt, pony stock, about 2 years, dark grey, white face, white feet, no brand. Isaac Craigen, s.e. 28, 39, 26w4.

Leduc, Alta.—Since March, 1901, mare, about 12 years, bright bay, white spot on forehead, branded 7 on left shoulder. Delbert Wilkinson, n.e. 32, 49, 25w4.

Lewisville, Alta.—Yearling steer, red, short horns, brand resembling LC bar under left ribs; steer, about 12 or 15 months, red and white, large spike horns, turning outward, brand resembling LC bar under left ribs. L. J. Walde, s.w. 30, 44, 21w4.

Longlake, Assa.—Since about July 1, 1901, horse, dark bay, small, white stripe on forehead, white stripe on nose, branded 1 on left jaw. Burpee J. Anderson.

Medicine Hat, Assa.—Gelding, roan, branded 11 on left thigh. James F. Sanderson.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Pony mare, small, black, white face, showing little white in eyes, no brand. J. H. Middagh, s.e. of the elbow of the Saskatchewan River.

Newdale, Man.—Strayed to sec. 23, 16, 21, Strathclair, Man., last May, one bay pony mare, one white foot. Owner please take her away. W. D. Pattison.

St. Lazare, Man.—Two sorrel pony mares, aged about six and nine years, two white hind feet on one; also one grey mare, about twelve years old; also two colts, color bay, rising two years old, one colt's age uncertain. There is an indistinct square-shaped brand on the mares. Reuben Buschett, 19, 17, 29w.

St. Louis, Sask.—Since last fall, steer three years, red and white, wild. Marc Gavidan.

Stonewall Lake, Sheho, Assa.—Yearling heifer, red and white, indistinct brand on left hip. Chas. I. Rattray.

Wawota, Assa.—Steer, two years, dark roan, white belly, half left ear cut off, brand resembling LR3 on left hip. R. H. Randall, 30, 11, 33w1.

Wawota, Assa.—Steer calf, light roan spotted, red neck, white on forehead. R. H. Randall, 30, 11, 33w1.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Heifer, two years, red and white, dehorned, indistinct brand on right ribs; heifer, yearling, red and white, small sharp horns. J. S. Tushar, n.e. 20, 46, 23w4.

FLEMING'S



SEEDS.

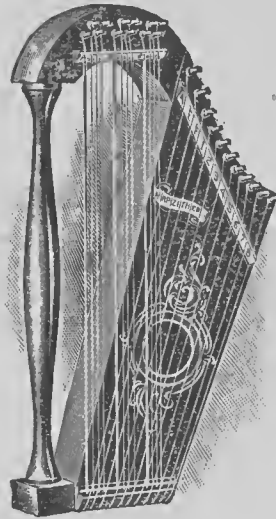
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Truest to name, and perfectly fresh. Our stock is selected especially for the climate upon recommendation of experimental farm.

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BRANDON.**

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This is a HARP THAT ANY ONE CAN PLAY. It has a grand piano-like TONE. It will produce music LOUDER THAN THE LARGE ITALIAN HARP, or its tones can be modulated to the soft sweet tones of the German Zither. In addition to its wonderful tone quality, the Harp-Zither has a great many advantages over all other Zithers. It is the only Zither which may be played while holding vertically like the Harp, or it may be laid upon a table as is necessary with the ordinary Zither.

Observe the diagonally crossed strings—almost the same as the piano, the melody strings passing over the chord strings. By means of this improvement in construction the similarity in tone and volume of the piano is produced.

It is BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN, POSSESSES A GRAND RESONANT TONE, HAS PERFECTION IN EVERY POINT, and is the easiest to learn to play of any musical instrument in existence. A CHILD CAN PLAY IT ALMOST AT SIGHT. The reason any one can play this instrument on first trial, even though the person may know absolutely nothing about music, is this: Each string is numbered as is each note in the music, so all one has to do to render the most difficult selections, is to strike the strings as indicated by the numbers; hence, anyone able to read figures can learn to play.

As a parlor ornament, the instrument, with its classical outlines, is unique. For the serenade, the musicale, or any class of entertainment, the Harp-Zither excels all other instruments of its class.

Its deep sympathetic tones penetrate even those insensible to the charms of music.

It is the best substitute for the piano ever invented.

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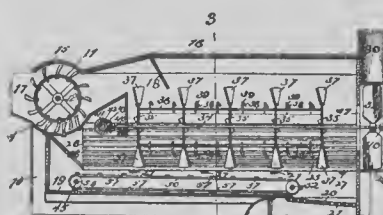
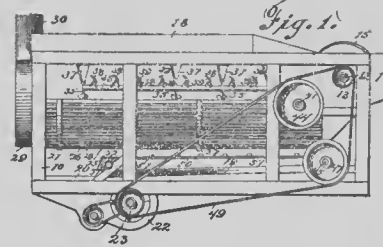


Fig. 2.
70086
THRESHING MACHINE.
By John A. Miller, Wadesville, Indiana, U.S.A.

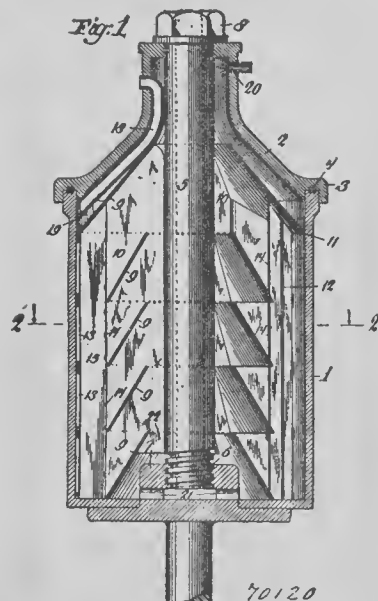
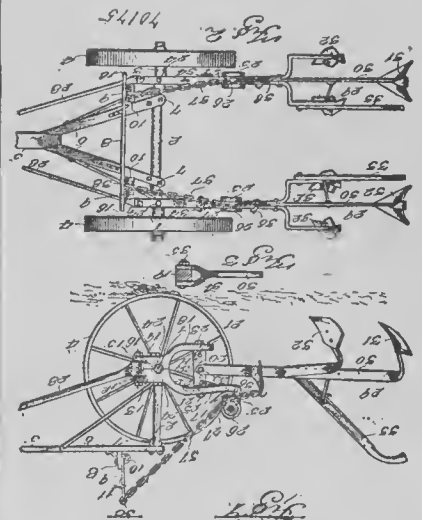


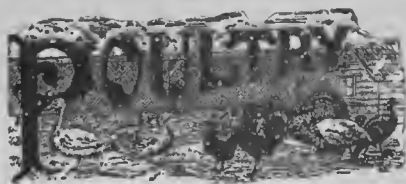
Fig. 1.
70120
CREAM SEPARATOR.
By the American Separator Company, Bambridge, N.Y., U.S.A.



CULTIVATING PLOW.
By Chas. Wells, Woodville, Texas, U.S.A.

—Of late years the newspapers have been full of news to the effect that American goods are supplanting those made by European countries. We have heard, too, that American locomotives are fast supplanting those of English construction in India and several British dependencies. In a test made by the Egyptian Government of American and English locomotives, it was found that the English locomotive is recommended as being the most efficient and economical in working. It is claimed by many that the American locomotive wastes a large amount of coal.

—A piece of capital detective work has just been done by Corporal Hetherington, of the N. W. M. Police. Last spring two men came up from Michigan to prospect for land in Alberta. The decaying remains of one of them were found months after they were last seen, the skull having two bullet holes in it. The police undertook to find the second man, whom they assumed to be the murderer, and following up a clue supplied by himself in a letter from Great Falls, Montana, to a friend, the policeman set out to find him, working as a laborer on jobs where he was likely to go. He has been successful and the suspected murderer awaits his trial. The strong arm of Canadian law is hard to get away from.



Poultry Keeping in Southern Alberta.

By W. A. Hamilton, Alberta.

It speaks well for the adaptability of the domestic hen that she is kept, and profitably kept, under widely differing circumstances and in many varying climates. Yet it is generally agreed that climatic conditions affect alike the productivity and the health of all poultry.

The climate of Southern Alberta is particularly suited to poultry keeping, for there is plenty of sunshine to keep the chickens lively and vigorous. The prevailing dryness of the air prevents roup from developing. Indeed, few poultrymen here have any reason to complain of this disease. Since there is little snow, and less mud, for the greater part of the year, the fowls can have plenty of outdoor exercise. Particularly is this the case during the fall and early winter, but it is seldom they need to be shut up more than two or three weeks at a time. Well-fed flocks lay all winter, but do especially well during December and January. The chicken, while it makes the climate mild, interferes with the activity of the hen, hence some shelter, such as a close-board fence, is needed on the west side of the yard. Protected by this, the hens will scratch and sing, even if the wind is blowing.

Up to the present the local market, both for eggs and dressed poultry, has been in excess of the supply. In the larger towns new-laid eggs bring from 35c. to 50c. during the winter, and seldom fall below 25c. in the summer. Case eggs are imported from Manitoba. The demand for dressed poultry is good. The local offerings seldom supply it. To supply the Christmas trade the dealers find it necessary to get poultry from Manitoba and Ontario. Prices range from 10c. to 15c. per pound, according to the season and the quality. In the past the high prices of poultry products have been partially offset by the high prices of feed. But with the advent of irrigation grain has begun to cheapen and vegetables may be had at fairly reasonable prices. Alfalfa, which is now being successfully grown, will supply a desirable winter food. Cabbages and turnips have been too high-priced to be fed in sufficient quantities.

As might be expected under such favorable conditions, considerable attention is being given to poultry raising. The Mormon settlers all have their flocks of chickens, but with few exceptions these are not housed comfortably enough to lay during the cold snaps of winter. Besides, most of their hens are of the barnyard type, a fact that becomes painfully apparent when they market their dressed poultry. The stock offered for sale is usually very small and very lean. On the average their birds dress from 2 to 2½ pounds each. In the towns and villages the poultry is of a better class, though in most cases the houses are built for fine weather. At Pincher Creek, Macleod and Lethbridge may be found flocks representative of many of the standard breeds. In this respect Lethbridge leads. Here there are a number of "chicken cranks," whose flocks have been built up with imported stock. The Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and Leghorns are most in evidence, though there are a few pens of Minorcas, Houdans, Hamburgs and Bantams.

Many of these pens contain birds of excellent quality, both from a fancy and a utility standpoint. Some of them have been obtained at two-figure prices from Eastern breeders, others are home-bred.

At the Lethbridge fall show, in 1901, the display of poultry was very creditable. The Barred Rocks led both in numbers and quality. The government judge declared it was the best show of poultry he had seen in the Territories, and in point of quality it compared favorably with Winnipeg. Indeed, some Winnipeg birds had to take a back seat here.

There is little doubt that the poultry business will expand rapidly in this district during the next few years. Given cheap and varied food, favorable climate and proximity to the mining towns of British Columbia there is no reason why Southern Alberta should not export both eggs and poultry at the seasons when these will bring the highest prices.

Value of Eggs in Sickness.

A volume might be written on the value of eggs in both health and sickness, and yet the subject would be far from exhausted. However, I will not say a correspondent in Agricultural Epitomist, attempt to write an exhaustive article, but will give a few hints which may benefit some one. The value of egg albumen (white part) in certain diseases is well known to physicians. When fever is present the value of eggs as food and medicine can scarcely be overestimated. The way to give it is to drain off the albumen from an opening, about half an inch in diameter at the small end of the egg, the yolk remaining inside the shell; add a little salt to the albumen and direct the patient to swallow it. Repeat every hour or two. In typhoid fever this mode of feeding helps one in carrying out the antiseptic plan. Patients may at first rebel at the idea of eating a raw egg, but the quickness with which it goes down without the yolk proves it to be less disagreeable than they at first thought and they are very ready to take a second dose.

For disorders of the stomach, weakness and loss of appetite, the white of an egg and milk will in most cases effect a cure. It will at least be of great benefit. The way to prepare it is very simple. Beat the white of an egg to a stiff broth and stir it into half a pint of sweet milk, adding a little sugar if relished (but be careful not to make it too sweet), and lastly, a little vanilla or any flavor desired. Have it rather cool, but not at freezing point. It would be best taken milk-warm, but does not taste so good. If possible, prepare this and all other foods without the patient's knowledge. Take the above amount every two or three hours, or oftener. Egg-nog is fast going out of favor among doctors with advanced ideas, although it is still often prescribed by those of the old school. Whether it is ever of the least benefit or not, I am not prepared to say; however, we will give it the benefit of a doubt. Eggs and alcoholic liquors are both all right if used in their place, that is the former as a food and the latter as a medicine or a stimulant, but they never were intended to be mixed together.

THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM KILDONAN

We have a fine pen of PARTIRGE COCHINS—A SNAP. Having sold the male birds of all our breeding pens, we will start the season of 1902 with all imported stock. Kindly reserve your orders until you hear from the Hub. Watch our other ads. for Eggs.
Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.
Respectfully,
T. W. BRADY, Drawer 1270, Winnipeg.

Farmers' Wives!

—LISTEN! LISTEN!—

To the chicks just batched in the Reliable Incubator. No more waiting for the broody hen. Get your bushands to make you a Xmas present of a Reliable Incubator; it will pay you. Incubators from \$5.00 up; these are factory prices. You need one to have early chicks for show and to get your poultry on to the market before the fall rush of chickens, so as to get the best prices. Also to have your pullets well matured before the cold weather comes, so that they will lay well in winter, bringing you a good price for your eggs. Hot water and hot air machines. Sole agent for Western Country for Reliable Incubator goods. A full line of Poultry Supplies kept—Grits, Bones, Clover, Oyster Shells, etc. Thoroughbred Breeders of Buff Plymouth Rock and White Wyandottes.
Write for prices.

BLACK BROS., Enterprise Poultry Yards.

95 BARBER ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

Headquarters for Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, and American Dominiques. Exhibition and Breeding Birds for sale.

A grand lot of Cockerels that will improve your stock for utility and in show room points. Order at once and get the cream of the flock.

Address

GEORGE WOOD, Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS LOUISE BRIDGE P.O. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Toulouse, Emhden, White and Brown Chincese Geese.

Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, B. Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, B. Minorcas, B. B. R. Game Bantams.

Write Geo. Ertel & Co., Quincy, Ill., for catalogue of Incubators and Brooders, mentioning this advt.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG

Cyphers Incubators

Gold medal at Pan-American, 1st Winnipeg Industrial, 1900 and 1901. Ten years' guarantee.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Fresh Cut Bone, 3c. per lb., \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Cut Lean Beef, 3c. per lb., \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Crushed Oyster Shells, \$1.00 per 100 lbs. Sharp Cut Limestone Grit, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.

Also Bone Mills, Wire Netting, Incubator Thermometers, Leg Bands, and general poultry supplies.

Acclimatized utility breeds Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Chickens.

Incubator and Poultry Catalog mailed free. Twenty prizes, 2 medals, 1 diploma Winnipeg Industrial.

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Virden Duck Yards.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS.

Rankin's strain exclusively.

I have a large number of good young birds for sale. Will book orders for delivery any time. Correspondence solicited.

J.F.C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

Des Moines Incubator, The BEST and the CHEAPEST

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail.

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Sole Agent for Canada.

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1238 Main St., Winnipeg.

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SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND PEKIN DUCKS EXCLUSIVELY.

At Manitoba Poultry Show, 1902, we won 2nd hen, 3rd pullet and 1st in Pekin Ducks, male and female.

Barred Plymouth Rock eggs \$2 per 13. Ducks \$2 per 11. We have some grand breeding cockerels for sale, also two turkey hens.

KING & KIDD, 562 PACIFIC AVE., WINNIPEG

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We are taking orders for young birds for fall delivery in our B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes. Have also a few choice cockerels in B. P. Rocks. We will also have for service this coming season our registered and pedigreed hoar, "Chancellor," purchased from J. A. McGill, Neepawa, at the Winnipeg Industrial, after having been awarded the "red ticket." Animals sent in on train will be properly attended to and returned to train. Hoping that the farmers and others in this vicinity will take this advantage of improving their stock. Address

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This year's breeding stock for sale cheap to make room for 300 growing chicks; young stock for sale from October 1st. Fancy pigeons always on sale. Address—J. WILDING, Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks of the celebrated Bradley Bros., of Lee, Mass., strain. Seventy-five or eighty grand, strong, well-grown cockerels and pullets, singly or properly mated; from stock that was awarded first, third and special at Winnipeg, 1901. Also a pen of B. R. Game Bantams.

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CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,

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The Fertile Egg

In a Victor Incubator always yields a vigorous chick. Simplest, most reliable, cheapest, first-class hatcher is the

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Thousands in use; we pay freight, catalogue 6 cents.

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THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER

Cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Tarnish resistant because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and foot. Catalogue No. 100 from W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

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The "Iowa" Incubator

indicates The Nor-West Farmer as a good advertising medium, and that the North-West Farmers are going to raise chickens this year, not by the dozens, but by the hundreds. Be in the procession and get close to the hand wagon! The "Iowa" round Incubator, with no cold corners, will hatch all strong, fertile eggs; can't do any other—it follows nature.

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When writing, please mention The Farmer.

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ARE THE BEST

Latest Improvements. Strongest Guarantee. Easily Operated. Write for free catalogue, which contains much valuable information. Address Klondike Incubator Co., Box 906, Des Moines, Iowa.

THE F. O. MABER CO., Limited, Winnipeg, Man., Agents for Western Canada.

The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,

Proprietors,

COR. McDERMOTT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,
Winnipeg, Man.

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Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of this month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 20th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on this next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof be not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1901? This label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, FEB. 20, 1902.



A ROCKY MOUNTAIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A movement is now under way at Calgary for the establishment of an Historical Society which could collect and arrange the great amount of historical material now scattered in the records of the Dominion, the Hudson's Bay Co. and the great amount of similar material slowly melting away into oblivion for want of some systematic arrangement by which such material could be assorted and the marrow of it published in due course. There are still in the west, in spite of the weeding out caused by death and dispersion, a good few individuals who could contribute from their personal recollection very interesting material, and the present movement is pretty certain to become effective for all these objects. At the last meeting of the society, Wm. Pearce read a carefully prepared paper, in which he outlines the different tracks along which the desired information could be sought and found. As Mr. Pearce suggests

the early missionaries, Father Lacombe and John McDougall, the pioneer traders and ranchers, and hunters and such men as Major Walker and Frank Oliver, M. P., could contribute by collecting from others as well as from their personal recollections, and with such men as Mr. Pearce, Dr. Herdman and J. W. Costello at headquarters, a pile of information full of interest could be collected and preserved. We sympathize most heartily with the scheme and bespeak for it the support of all of our western readers who can in any way help. We are glad to have been ourselves favored by the late George Gunn with his interesting reminiscences of Chesterfield House, to be found on page 769 of the Christmas issue of The Nor'-West Farmer, which is a sample contribution for the purposes indicated.

CALLED HOME.

The Nor'-West Farmer is called upon in this issue to chronicle the death of one of its staff in the person of N. W. Sugden, which took place on February 12th. It is with regret that we are obliged to do this, as the deceased had been associated with us for a number of years. While he has not spoken with his pen in a direct manner to the readers of The Farmer, he has been heard by them through our advertising columns each issue. Mr. Sugden has been our advertising representative for a long time, and we are pleased to know that he carried the respect of the business community. Two weeks back he was with us;



THE LATE N. W. SUGDEN.

now we mourn his loss. His death is another reminder that one by one all are passing on; that soon the circle that now knows us will know us no more.

The Nor'-West Farmer joins with the many in sympathy with the bereaved relatives and friends.

BUILDING PLANS.

We have at present several letters, all of them very short, from readers who invite us to prepare plans of buildings, more or less intricate. We have had experience in practical building and would like to be able to help such enquirers, are, in fact, constantly presenting information calculated to be useful to farmers who contemplate building. But every man who means to build ought to have some idea of what he wants and how much he is prepared to spend on it. The best way to get such knowledge is to go round among those who have recently built, ask them to say where in their experience those buildings have proven successful, where defective, and the probable cost. By compiling the best points of these existing buildings any man with sense enough to be a practical judge of what he wants can very soon get the material out of which to contrive a building to suit his individual needs, and by the help of the tradesman he wishes to employ produce a good enough working

plan for his own use. But even after a satisfactory plan has been got the details must be accurately specified, especially if a contractor is to be employed, and in the end it may be most satisfactory to all parties to have such details made out by one conversant with the business. Mere generalities won't do in drawing up a contract, and loose specification generally leads to heartburning and possibly to a law suit. If any reader wishes to avail himself of our advice on such buildings, as, by the help of plans already seen in this paper or in actual use around him, he thinks of putting up, we shall be glad to do all in our power to help him, but neither we nor any one else can work on the limited knowledge of their wants furnished by these short requests for plans. Take, for example, one man who asks for plans for 50 head of stock. We have seen scores of excellent buildings in actual use, hardly any two of which are alike. One man prefers a centre passage by which to clean out the stable with the help of a sleigh, the beasts having their heads to the wall. Another wants the heads to meet in the centre, with a feed passage between. A third stables with entrances by side doors, feeding perhaps through doors on the other side of the building. It is still an open question which of these is best and every man must decide for himself. If you want our advice draw out in your own way a sketch of what you want and explanations of the intended uses and details as far as you can give them. If they appear to be useful models we may work them out in detail and publish them for the benefit of our readers.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES IN THE U. S.

A bulletin just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives a large amount of curious and extremely interesting information regarding the cost and amount of traffic on the railroads of the U. S. within the last 40 years. Some of the older roads date further back than 1860, but all that are of any consequence have been organized since that date. The collection of the data on which the numerous tables in this bulletin are based must have necessitated an enormous amount of labor, but they may be held as in the main accurate enough for purposes of comparison. The average freight charges per ton per mile are shown to have decreased pretty steadily, from about 2 cents per ton per mile in 1867 to 0.729 cents in 1900. Of course, the rates vary on so many different roads, but these averages give a pretty nearly accurate idea of the progressive change toward cheaper rates.

The great staple export of the central valley of the north is wheat, and the rates from Chicago to New York are of most interest to us. The New York Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade are the authorities relied on. The farthest back rate quoted is for 1858, when a bushel of wheat was carried from Chicago to New York all rail for 38.61 cents per bushel. In 1861 and 1862 it was up to 42 cents. In 1863 lake and rail rates came in and next year the all-rail rate was about 26.50 cents. It is now 10 to 11 cents. Going back to 1868, the lake and rail rate was 20.76 cents, but got up to 25 cents in 1872. Ten years later it was 10 to 11 cents. In 1894 it was 7 cents, and in 1899 and 1900 it was 6.63 cents and a shade below in some cases.

The returns by the New York Produce Exchange show considerable range in the charges for water carriage of wheat in the same season. In not one year of the whole forty reported on was the rate uniform from May till November, while the all-rail rates kept fairly uniform. The lowest average for the season was in 1897 and 1898, when wheat from Chicago to Buffalo averaged only 1.54 cents a bushel for two seasons. In 1899 it mounted to 2.71, while in 1900 it fell to 1.88 cents.

The elevator charges also furnish interesting points of comparison. In the five years, 1870-74, they ran fully 1.11

cents at Buffalo. From 1881 to 1897 they kept steady at 0.875. They are now half a cent a bushel.

A most interesting table is that which compares the freight charges of the various periods from 1867 down to 1900. In 1867 the charge for carrying wheat via lake and Erie canal from Chicago to New York was one bushel for carrying about 5 bushels. In 1872 and 1873 only about 3½ bushels were carried for the price of one bushel. There have been fluctuations ranging generally between 5 and 11 bushels carried for the price of one. In 1895, 14.29 bushels were carried for the price of one.

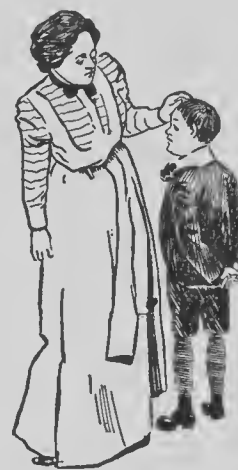
The export values of most articles carried have gone down, but on the whole the freight charges have gone down to a greater extent. There have of course been greater fluctuations in selling values than in freight charges. On wheat it cost in 1867 the price of one bushel to carry 5.77 bushels from Chicago to New York. In 1900 the price of one bushel was sufficient to carry 16.29 bushels the same distance.

THE 90 DAYS' QUARANTINE.

The resolution passed by the Dominion Shorthorn breeders the other day at Toronto, calling for the suspension of the 90 days' quarantine now called for by the Quarantine Act, has our hearty sympathy. Great Britain is the only country from which we import cattle. Its herds are free from contagious disease, and to compel a long and costly quarantine for reasons that do not exist is highly injurious to the cause of improved stock breeding. The proper course is to put the matter into the hands of the newly-appointed Dominion Veterinarian. Whenever there is real danger in sight he may be depended on to put up the bars. Meantime, they are in the way, very badly so, and for no good end.

It's Impure Blood.

"What is it?" asks the mother as she notices the smooth skin of her child marred by a red or pimply eruption. It is impure blood, and the child needs at once to begin the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the best and surest remedy for impurity of the blood. It entirely eradicates the poisons which corrupt the blood and cause disease. It cures scrofula, boils, pimples, eczema, salt-rheum and other eruptive diseases which are the direct result of impure blood. It enriches as well as purifies the blood.



"Dr. Pierce's medicine has not only benefited me greatly, but it has done wonders for my two sons," writes Mrs. M. Hartrick, of Demeter, Oswego Co., N. Y. "Both had scrofula. I have lost two daughters in less than five years with consumption and scrofula. My eldest son was taken two or three years ago with hemorrhage from the lungs. It troubled him for over a year. He took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and has not had a hemorrhage in over a year. My younger son had scrofulous sores on his neck; had two lanced, but has not had any since he commenced to take your medicine."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

A 1008 page book, free for the asking. You can get the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, the best medical book ever published, free by sending stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for paper covers or 50 stamps for cloth-bound volume, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



Winnipeg, Feb. 24, 1902.

Bonspiel week is coming to be an important one in Winnipeg. Wholesale houses prepare to meet customers from the country, who seize the opportunity of paying a visit to Winnipeg to look through stocks and also to see how business is conducted by the large retail houses. Many pointers are picked up this way. Other firms go so far as to pay the railway fare to Winnipeg of old customers rather than send a traveller out. The volume of business done was quite large in a wholesale way, while the retail stores have done a good business. The hotel men have, of course, done the best business and the bars a roaring one, for men were lined up four and five deep waiting for a "drink." The mild weather has been most favorable to the holiday week, though it made heavy ice for the final curling events. Bank clearings show but little change. Rates of interest are steady at from 6 to 8 per cent., the average being about 7 per cent.

Wheat.

The wheat situation at home here in Manitoba is not much brighter than it was a fortnight ago. The latest advices are that already a few empty cars from the Great Northern have come in and a commencement will be made by the C. P. R. to ship via Duluth. There is very severe congestion all the way from Sinaluta westward, and anything that will tend to relieve it will be welcomed by everyone. Last week Mr. Bulyea, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories, came down to use his influence in the same direction and in a few days there may be freer movement in wheat than has been the case for the last three months. Looking to the quantity of wheat roughly stored at stations in the Territories any means of moving a part of it to a point at which it can be marketed must be a benefit to the farmers, who want to have it off their hands before they commence seeding. It is to the credit of the Territorial Government that they have sent down the Hon. Mr. Bulyea to personally deal with the C. P. R. authorities at Winnipeg and push them to immediate action in the desired direction.

On the outside markets business has been on the drooping side for the last fortnight. One cause, we think, of this is that the numerous amateur speculators who put up margins on wheat a month or two back in expectation of a rise, have got tired of waiting and are now going out of it, thereby depressing the actual market. The speculative talk about Minneapolis millers wanting to buy Manitoba wheat and grind in bond might have come to something had the Northern Pacific still been doing business in the Province. But whatever may come of such a proposition in the future it will come to nothing now. But for this difficulty it would have been of material advantage to us. The big mills of Minneapolis must be kept going and want to keep up the quality of their export grade of flour, and for this and other reasons would have done both themselves and us real good by working on the milling in transit scheme. Export values practically control the price of our wheat. Except in such years like 1900 our own

milling trade does nothing to help prices of our wheat.

Winnipeg inspections for week ending February 21st were: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 12; No. 1 northern, 117; No. 2 northern, 346; No. 3 northern, 7; other grades, 37. Total wheat, 519.

Oats—No. 2 white, 41; No. 2 mixed, 5; feed, 32; other grades, 8. Total, 81. Barley—37 cars.

Flax—1 car.

Total inspections—608 cars.

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s market report says: Liverpool, 3d. lower; Paris, 3c. to 1c. higher. The American markets have to-day broken the monotonous current of their quotations, which has lasted since the first of the year, the range of fluctuation in that time having only been about 2c. per bushel. To-day, however, there has been a big drop. The markets opened slightly lower than on Friday and from the opening gradually declined, and about the close there was a sharp slump which made the total decline of the day 1½c. to 1½c. from Friday's close. The statistics for the day and week were rather bullish than bearish. World's shipments are not large and the American visible supply shows a good decrease. The only bearish news is the expectation of larger receipts. Primary receipts for three days this year are 500,000 bushels less than for the same three days last year. The visible supply decreased 1,021,000 bushels against a decrease of 1,160,000 bushels last week and a decrease of 146,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments are 6,880,000 bushels against 6,411,000 bushels last week and 5,936,000 bushels last year. Export clearances to-day are 220,000 bushels. Chicago May closed at 75½c. to 76c.; July, 75½c. to 76c.; Minneapolis May closed at 72½c. to 73c.; July, 74c. to 75c. Winnipeg futures, nothing doing, no quotations. Manitoba wheat, under the influence of the break in the American market, is demoralized. Buyers are indifferent about doing anything, for it will take about 24 hours to find out where they stand. In the meantime we quote values 1c. lower than last week at 69½c. for No. 1 Northern and 66½c. for No. 2 Northern in store Fort William, February delivery. For March delivery, 70c. and 67c., and for May, 73c. and 70c. In store Port Arthur, same price as in store Fort William. In store Duluth, 3c. over Fort William price. The C.P.R. will furnish Great Northern cars to points on the main line west of Moosomin and on the Prince Albert branch for shipment of wheat to Duluth. Also, they will furnish C.P.R. cars so far as avail-

able to all points on their lines for shipment of wheat to North Bay for orders.

Oats.

There is nothing new in the oat market. Light, home-grown oats are worth 30c. to 33c. at Winnipeg. Better sorts from further west are worth a little more. Edmonton feed goes at 38c. or a trifle over.

Barley.

Malting grades are worth 38c. to 40c. feed, 35c. Very little moving.

Flour and Feed.

No change in values. Patents are \$2; the rest in proportion.

Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$16.50; oat chop, \$27; barley chop, \$22.

Cattle.

Good beef is getting scarcer and dearer. From 4c. to 4½c., according to quality is this week's quotation for beef and in one case we understand 4½c. was paid.

Stockers are worth up to \$16 for good yearlings and up to \$20 for those coming 2 years.

Sheep.

Only frozen mutton is being handled. About 8c. is the going figure.

Hogs.

Since last report there has been a drop of ½c. a pound. This has been owing to lower values in the East. The going price here for choice weights off the cars is 6½c. Supplies are fairly liberal.

Horses.

There is a good demand for farm horses, with a wide range in value, so that it really makes it difficult to quote prices.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery—The price is nominally 21½c. laid down here.

Dairy—It is the old story of an unlimited demand for choice table butter and but a very indifferent supply. First-class goods in pound prints are worth 19c. delivered in Winnipeg. Lower

quality goods are plentiful and slow sale.

Cheese—Market is supplied with Ontario cheese at 11½c. per pound.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry—Stocks are somewhat light, and as the demand is good values are on the rise. We quote fresh-killed chickens, 11c. to 12½c. delivered here; ducks and geese, 10c. to 11c.; turkeys, 12½c. to 14c.

Eggs—The continued mild weather has been bad for the farmers, who hoped to get a good price for winter eggs. Since our last report there has been a drop in values of 4c. a dozen; fresh eggs, delivered in Winnipeg, being worth now 16c. by the case. This certainly is a record price for eggs in February.

Hides.

Receipts are light and there is no change from the rate of 5½c. a pound for frozen hides.



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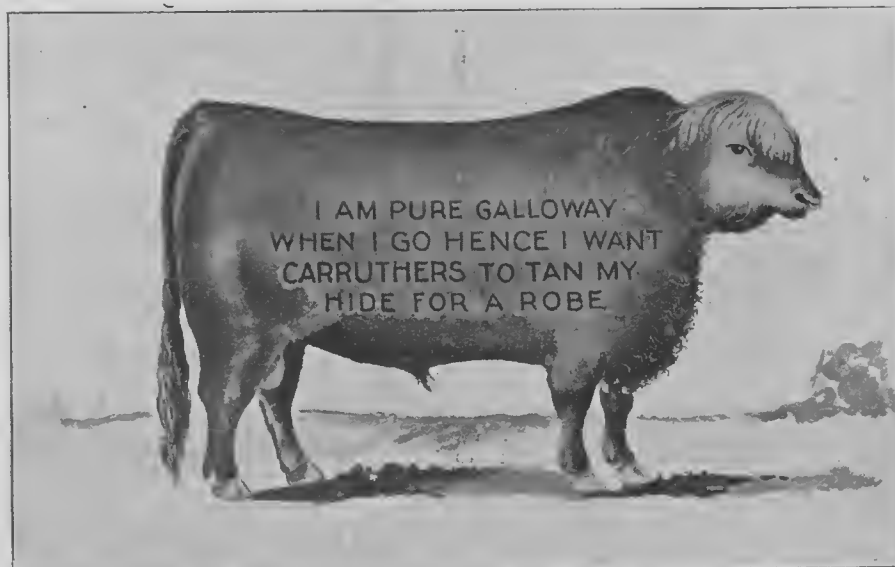
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The Opinions of a Few of Our Patrons.



We can tan the hide of anything, from an elephant to a flea. We tan cow and horse hides for robes, both moth and water proof, and they will not harden under any circumstances. Send for our circular, also sample of our work on black cow hide.

Carruthers & Co., Brandon, Man.

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of robe made by you, and must say I am much pleased with the work done on the same. —Yours truly, HENRY MCGOWAN, Weyburn, Assa.

Carruthers & Co., Brandon, Man.

Gentlemen,—The hide which you dressed for me last year is a royal robe, and worth more than twice its cost. I will never buy a store robe after testing your tanning and trimming capabilities.—Yours truly, ALFRED EASON, Maripolis, Man.

Carruthers & Co., Brandon, Man.

Gentlemen,—I received the Galloway hide, sent you for tanning, a few days ago, and am very much pleased with your work. When I sent you this hide several people said I was foolish to send it, as I could not get better work than the Indian tan, and would have to pay more for it. These same people, after seeing the robe, will, no doubt, send you any tanning that they want done, as your work is in no way to be compared with the Indian tan at its best. Am thinking of getting a white hide tanned if I can get a good skin.—Yours truly, A. C. FORSTER, Virden, Man.

Carruthers & Co., Brandon, Man.

Gentlemen,—The two deer-skins to hand all O.K., and must say I am well pleased with them.—Yours truly, GEO. A. MACHON, Bagot, Man.

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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Grist Mill.

Subscriber, Plumas, Man.: "Can a municipality exempt from taxation for a term of years a grist mill, situated within said municipality, without such exemption being voted upon by the people?"

Answer.—A municipality could up to 1897, but not since.

Wages of Threshing Gang.

Subscriber, Balcarres, Assa.: "Can a thresher dock the time he is moving in the field out of his men's day's work, also the moves from one farmer to another, when he hires by the day in the N. W. T., or in Manitoba?"

Answer.—This is a subject of contract. We fancy that the men are entitled to be paid while their services were retained.

Wages.

Enquirer, Macgregor, Man.: "I hire a boy, 15 years of age, for three months for \$50. He worked a month and a half. He went home Saturday night and came back Sunday evening and wanted to know if I would let him go to another man to work. I told him that I did not want him to go, but that if he got someone to take his place he could go. He got a young man to take his place and told him if he would take his place and put in his time all he wanted was one month's wages out of the \$50 and B was to have the balance. I paid them both as agreed. A's mother is now trying to make me pay the half month's wages over again to A, after me paying it to B. Can she do it? There was no written agreement."

Answer.—If you have settled with both of them you are not liable.

Wolf Bounty Fees.

Subscriber, Carman, Man.: "Can a municipal clerk take \$1.25 off the bounty of five wolves, or 25c. off each wolf, for an affidavit?"

Answer.—We would have to see a copy of the by-law before giving an opinion.

Animals Injured.

Enquirer, Baldur, Man.: "Can a farmer lawfully have grain in a granary on his land without a door on it, when the herd law is out? If animals get in this granary and are injured thereby, who is liable?"

Answer.—The owner of the animals is at fault and therefore liable.

Line Fence.

J. A. M., Manitoba: "I have 240 acres of land and wish to fence it in the spring. The rest of the section being vacant and held by speculators, are they compelled to put up their share of it, or will I have to put it all up?"

Answer.—Whenever any owner of land erects a line fence, the owner of the adjoining land shall, as soon as he encloses land adjacent to or along the line fence, pay to the person who erected the line fence a fair compensation for one-half of the fence."

Herding Contract.

Subscriber, Assa.: "A takes in a herd of cattle for the summer and in the fall, when delivered, B is not satisfied with the condition the cattle are in. There was no guarantee of the quality. Can B sue for damages?"

Answer.—B in a suit for damages would have to prove that A had committed a breach of contract, A at least would be liable, if he did not care for the cattle in a husbandlike manner.

School Taxes.

Subscriber, Whitewood, Assa.: "I took up a homestead in 1895 and have not yet got the deed of it. I have not paid the school taxes for two years now. I wish to throw it up and send back the entry papers. Will I have to pay the two years' taxes, or will it be put against the land?"

Answer.—Any one failing to pay school taxes assessed against him is liable to have his goods and chattels distrained for the taxes and costs. The taxes may also be recovered as a debt due the school district, and shall also be a lien upon the land.

Forgery.

E. S., Snowflake, Man.: "I. A paid into council taxes to the amount of \$27, lacking \$8 of being the amount in full, A not having the full amount at the time and thinking it would save interest on the \$27, and thinking to pay the other \$8 as soon as possible. B, a person who had been staying with A, went into the council office with a letter purporting to have been written by A, and asked for the money paid on taxes. He, B, doing this unknown to A, and A not knowing that taxes could not be paid except in full. The treasurer paid B the money. Can A be held liable to pay the money over again? B is wanted now on several cases of forgery."

"2. A and B, living together, break up farming. A lends B a stove and table to use, B not having anything of his own. B went to live in town in a shanty owned by a grain buyer, the grain buyer living with him. B borrows money from grain buyer. B gets into trouble signing other people's names and now he has gone away. A goes to grain buyer and wants his stove and table. Grain buyer will not give them up till B settles with him. B claims the things as his own."

Answer.—1. If A and B were assessed together and operated as partners, the treasurer might pay the money back without being liable to the person who actually made the payment, but not otherwise.

2. B having the goods of A in his possession rightly, misappropriates them, and as A naturally takes such chances he cannot re-take them from the grain buyer, unless the grain buyer acted in collusion with B.

Be sure you get the kind you have always had.—Owing to the great popularity of "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster, unscrupulous makers are putting up one like it. For rheumatism, neuralgia, &c., nothing is better. Made only by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. (Advt.)

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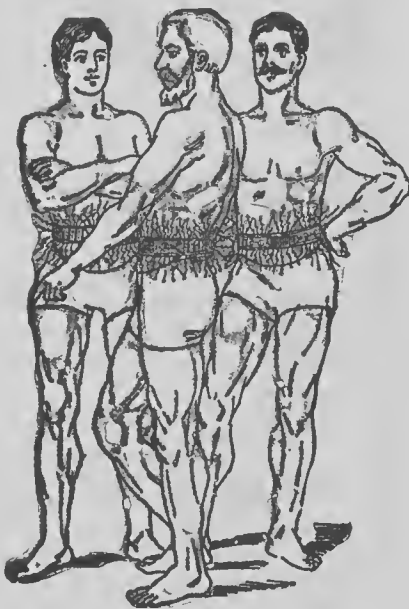
The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Company

By proper construction of, and care in working about farm buildings, danger of loss from fire is reduced to a minimum. Nevertheless the most careful farmers carry fire insurance, considering it folly to take chances. That you never had a fire is no evidence that you will not be burned out to-night.

But how about insurance against hail? Foresight and care do not influence hailstorms. That you never had hail is no guarantee that it will not come your way this year, then why take chances? It is not evidence of good judgment to do so. The cost is trifling. There is a business side to farming. This is a business proposition. Think it over.

JOS. CORNELL, Secretary and Manager.

TO MEN ONLY



I hardly think it possible that weak men know or appreciate the wonderful remedy I offer for the radical cure of all personal weakness, as Drains, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Debility, etc. I have studied weak men for thirty years, studied to cure them. Nearly 100,000 sufferers have been restored under my treatment. As long as a man has vitality sufficient to move about there is a good chance for a cure, and so positive am I of this that to those who are afflicted as above I will give my latest Modern Herculex

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without one cent in advance or on deposit. I have legally sworn to this offer, and will forfeit \$5,000.00 if it is not carried into effect. During the past few months I have been giving out thousands of my appliances to sufferers in general, and I invite the afflicted to call and see the reports from these. Nearly all cured, and many after everything else had failed. For a time my offer will be to weak men only, as they need all the encouragement and help I can give. For this reason all my time for the present will be given to them

Free Book, Free Consultation.

If you haven't time to call send for my latest "Book of Nature," free by mail, securely sealed. It is interesting and helpful, and contains information every man should know who values his health and wants to avoid premature decline of the vital energies.

DR. D. L. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Threshing Grain.

F. E. A., Wolseley, Assa.: "I have about 2,000 bushels of grain to thresh yet. Do you think it preferable to wait until spring to perform the job? There is some ice in the stacks and there has been a heavy fall of snow lately."

Answer.—That depends very much on the quality of the bulk of the stacks. If it is sound and dry throw off all the tops, thresh all the good first, then gather up the rest and thresh for feed. If the stack was raw when put up it will be no better now. In either case you have nothing to gain by delay.

The Best Breed.

Subscriber, Plucher Creek, Alta.: "1. Which bred of cattle do you consider the best for straight beef purposes? 2. Is it true that a Polled Angus bull is less sure than a Shorthorn or Hereford?"

Answer.—1. In this we may consider the Shorthorn, Hereford, Polled Angus and Galloway. The great majority of people prefer the Shorthorn, others have a fancy for the Hereford or Polled Angus, while others again swear by the Galloway. The fact is there is no BEST breed, because we all have our individual fancies and the best breed for any man is the one that he likes the best. All the beef breeds will do well when properly handled. Choosing a breed is something like choosing a binder or even a wife—we want to do it ourselves and are often taken with some point or peculiarity that does not interest other people at all—but if we are suited—it's all right.

2. No.

Pig Breeding Questions.

B. Ladouceur, Otterburne, Man.: "Where can I get some pure bred Chester White pigs? I would like to get a young boar for spring service. I have two good Chester White sows and would like to know if it will be all right to cross them with Poland China, Large Yorkshire or Tamworth."

Answer.—K. McLeod, Dugald, Man., may have a boar to suit you, if your sows are pedigreed and registered as such. If not so registered they are worth no more for breeding than any good grade sow. The safe rule in all breeding is to select a pure bred male and breed suitable females, grade or otherwise to him. Any of the three breeds you name is good enough to cross on good grade sows.

About a Horse Collar.

Farmer, Macgregor, Man.: "Are the Gul-line horse collars better than the ordinary work collar sold by all dealers?"

Answer.—We understand from those who have used their collars with plated steel rims that they are a most durable collar. Their pneumatic collar is an exceptionally good one. Inside of each half of the collar there is a rubber bag the exact shape of the collar. This is kept inflated with wind and being protected by the leather covering, makes a collar that adjusts itself to any irregularities of the shoulder.

Alkaline Water.

Chas. Milham, Hazelcliff, Assa.: "If E. A. W., Calgary, Alta., who wants to know about alkaline water, will write to me I can probably furnish him with valuable information."

Removing Tusks from a Boar.

A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.: "You are wrong in advising to put a rope round a boar's lower jaw in order to remove his tusks. The lower jaw is so shaped that it is impossible to have the rope hold unless there are large tusks. I always put the rope around the upper jaw. I use a heavy pair of Page wire pliers. When I use a cold chisel I put a rope on one front foot and throw the hog. One man puts his knee on the hog's neck and holds the rope, another uses the chisel. The hog's head is solid this way. If the tusk is very long using a fine-toothed saw makes a better job."

Standard of Points for Poultry.

Subscriber, Indian Head, Assa.: "What is the new standard points for Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes?"

Answer.—The standard of perfection of these birds is issued in book form along with others and is covered by copyright, therefore cannot be given in our columns. A copy of the "Standard of Perfection," as issued by the American Poultry Association, can be had from this office for \$1.00.

Sheep Nets.

J. P. McK., Oxbow, Assa.: "Are sheep nets made in Canada? Where? Will it pay to get them to enclose a small flock of sheep so that I can feed them over summer fallow?"

Answer.—We never heard of them in this country and don't think it would pay to try them here. The wire netting advertised in our columns is the only up-to-date movable fence known here.

Incubators and Brooders.

J. D., Condie, Assa.: "Would you kindly furnish your numerous readers with advice on incubators suitable for beginners in the poultry business. Also invite discussion from those that have had experience with incubators and brooders."

Answer.—This inquiry comes just as we go to press. We haven't time to answer it at this late hour, but insert it so that any of our readers who have had experience with incubators may give us their experience. We will be pleased to hear from them. Any of the incubators advertised in our columns will give satisfaction when properly handled and filled with fertile eggs. Get the manufacturers' literature and study it.

Pork Curing.

Subscriber, Roland, Man.: "Going to kill our pork for summer use and would like to know the best way to keep it in the hot weather. Is dry salt, or oats, the very best way you can give us? It is such a job to keep it clear from meat bugs I have sewn it up in cotton bags, but still these bugs would get in."

Answer.—If the meat has been properly cured, the next point is to keep out the flies, without which there can be no worms bred. Did you ever try a good strong coat of whitewash over your wrapping. Some put paper wraps, but the difficulty is to make them fit so as to leave no passage for the flies. Try a coat or two of whitewash over your cotton and see that there is plenty of it at the seams. To bury in very dry bran is perhaps better than oats. Some let lie all summer in a weak brine. Perhaps the reason of your failure is that you were late in sewing up your hams in canvas, and the eggs of the flies were laid before they were protected. It must be done early. Another good plan is to thoroughly dust the meat with red pepper.

Spelt Once More.

J. Troop, Burnside, Man.: "Kindly inform me of the best time to sow spelt and length of time to mature. Is it the best adapted for light or heavy land and also is it hard on the land?"

Answer.—In our "Field" columns will be found the experience of Sam Martin, Roundthwaite, a pretty accurate observer. See also on page 99 of our last issue. Early in May is the best time to sow. It takes in some cases almost as much time to mature as does wheat. One of its merits is that it seems to be so robust in its vitality that it can make a good yield from land that has got sick of growing other crops. Though Mr. Martin thinks it likes good land quite as much as do any other kinds of grain. Note also that the grain is pretty mature when the straw shows a little on the green side. In this it resembles brome grass and in both cases the straw is on that account very palatable when fed to stock. It is too early to speak with certainty of its being hard on the land. That must be found out later on.

Subscriber, Tumbell, wants to know if it is difficult to get out of the ground once it has been introduced.

Answer.—The stubble dies like that of any other grains. It has not creeping roots like brome grass and can be no more difficult to eradicate than wheat.

Another at Reston wants to know where and at what price he can get a few bushels. See our advertising and want, sale and exchange columns.

Cultivation for a Dry Spring.

David Paterson, Jun., Bear Creek, Man.: "Owing to the light fall of snow, the conservation of moisture will be an important question this spring. We must be careful to ice as little moisture as possible in working the land. The last two years' experience has taught us that if we depend on rain to start the crop we may be disappointed. Where a farmer has not sufficient force of his own it might be advisable for two men to work together and keep, say, two gang ploughs, going with a team following up harrowing and drilling. The amount of harrowing, too, is an important matter. The more the earth is pulverized the better condition it is in to resist drought and the more water it will hold when rain does come. Deep seeding, too, would be an advantage, say, 3 in. It would be longer coming up, but would hold its own better in a dry season. I notice in your last issue you advocate the burning of stubble. Would not that be robbing the land to some extent?"

Editorial Note.—In reference to the burning of stubble, we may say that in a country where the whole straw, which includes the chaff and waste grain, the most nutritious parts of the straw pile, is frequently burned year after year, all the loss of fertility due to stubble burning is a mere bagatelle. There are farms in this country owned by fairly capable men on which manure piles lie for years unused.

The Lowry Hay Press.

Subscriber, Souris, Man.: "Could you give me the address of the Lowry Manufacturing Co., who make hay presses? I think they were the first to introduce the machine that is in use for pressing hay to ship to South Africa."

Answered by Prof. J. W. Robertson, Ottawa:—"The 'Lowry' hay press compresses the hay in cylindrical bales, but only a portion of the hay shipped to South Africa is put up in this way. The larger portion is compressed by steam presses manufactured by the Laurie Engine Company of Montreal, which turn out a square bale. Write to the Canadian Baling Co., Ltd., Riverside St., Montreal, who own the rights of the Lowry press in Canada, and have especial arrangements for its manufacture in this country, and they will no doubt be pleased to furnish you with any facts or figures in this connection that you may require."

How Yields on the Experimental Farm are Calculated.

An Amateur Farmer: "I was much interested in reading the yields of various crops on the Experimental Farm at Indian Head in your issue of Nov. 5th. I would like to see some explanation as to how the result of the tests on the Experimental Farms are calculated. I grow each year several acres of potatoes, and I find a heavy crop seldom averages more than 250 bushels per acre. I see the Experimental Farm reports 660 bushels to the acre. What makes the difference? Is it the soil, or is it the seed? Or method of cultivation? Some explanations as to how these big yields of various crops are obtained would enhance the value of the Experimental Farm reports, and would probably enable us to feel more satisfied with the results of our own labors."

Answered by Angus Mackay, Indian Head, Assa.—In reply to "An Amateur Farmer," I beg to state that the yields on the Experimental Farm under my charge are calculated as follows: With grain of all sorts the yields are ascertained from the weight of grain grown on the portion of land on which the test is made. The smallest area used is 8 feet by 136 ft., approximately 1-40 acre; and

the plot generally used is 1-20th acre. This is measured exactly to suit the hoe drill, two rounds sowing the 1-20th acre. The variety on each plot is cut and stooked by itself, and when ready to thresh is drawn to the machine by cart, threshed, bagged and weighed. At the end of each day's threshing the grain about the machine is put through the mill, weighed and apportioned equally to each plot threshed during the day. This year on 1-20th acre of Abundance oats we had 240 pounds of pure grain and 10 pounds cleanings, total 250 pounds; which, multiplied by 20 and divided by 34 gives 142 2-34 bushels. The acre and field lots are cut, stooked, threshed and weighed in the same way, and the actual quantity per acre ascertained.

The yields of roots, potatoes, etc., are computed from the quantity grown on two rows, each 66 feet long, or 1-132 acre. The width between the rows of roots and potatoes is 30 inches. The number of pounds of roots or potatoes on the two rows is multiplied by 132 and divided by 60 to arrive at the number of bushels per acre. This year our potatoes were planted in single rows 132 feet long. On the row of Carman No. 1, which gave 663 20-60 bushels per acre, there were 301 1/2 pounds of potatoes.

I may say with regard to the high yields of the potatoes tested, that a good deal is due to the land, the treatment given it, and to the seed. The crop this year, for instance, was planted on land fallowed in 1900. On this 20 loads of well rotted manure was spread in the fall. Before planting, the manure was gang-ploughed in and the land thoroughly harrowed. The potatoes for seed are kept through the winter in bushel boxes, at a temperature just above the freezing point. Large sized tubers are selected and cut in two or three sets, with not more than two eyes in each. The land, after planting, is kept loose on top by harrowing, and later by scuffling until the shaws prevent further work; and no weeds are at any time allowed to grow.

With further reference to the small plots of grain, roots, potatoes, corn, etc., I may say that no undue effort is ever made to produce startling yields, as these plots are merely for a comparison of the productiveness of the hundreds of varieties under test, and the main point aimed at is uniformity of conditions.



OUR \$3.80 SKIRT

This stylish Skirt is made of a beautifully figured lustrous black Poplin, of exceedingly good value, and is lined throughout with a good quality lining—one that will last for a long time. The skirt is five gored, and has an inverted box pleat back. It is perfectly made, and undoubtedly a great bargain at the price, and did we not sell hundreds of them we could not begin to offer the skirts at anything like the above figure. Better write for one to-day.

When ordering please give lengths desired at front and back, as also the waist measurement.

THE F. O. MABER CO., LTD., WINNIPEG.

WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

Farmers

Before purchasing
a Fanning Mill else-
where, wait and see
the

"Perfection Separator"

It is the first improvement of
any extent on the old fanning mills
and it runs easier, and faster, and
cleans better than any other mill.

Write at once for circulars and terms. All letters shall be promptly answered.

BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO., LTD., BRANDON.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

News from Mormon Settlement.

Thos. H. Woolford, Cardston, Alta.: "I am much pleased at the way The Farmer handles the tariff issue. I think it is time something was done towards bringing about an adjustment of the tariff on farm implements. The farmers need and are entitled to the best machinery and implements that this or any other country can manufacture, and I firmly believe that our neighbor on the south (Uncle Sam) has some implements that are much superior to those of a similar kind made here, although they are sold alongside of each other at nearly the same price. I will have to take issue with The Farmer where it says party politics ought to be set aside and farmer politics brought to the front. I think the best results can be brought about by staying with parties and pledging their candidates for the much needed reformation, and the next general election will be a good time to commence war against that infant industry that has been protected so long.

"The farmers of Cardston and surrounding country have concluded to build a roller flour mill, to be run with water and steam power, capacity 100 barrels per day. The mill is to be first-class in every particular. Rock hauling will commence in two or three days.

"It is also intended to operate an electric light plant and telephone line, under the name of The Farmers' Water, Steam, Electric, Telephone and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. "The company is incorporated under the Territorial Ordinances and capitalized at \$50,000, shares \$50 each. The directorate consists of nine members, including the president and sec.-treas.

"It is also the intention to build an elevator as soon as possible.

"What we need now, and we need it badly, is a standard gauge railway. I hear there is some talk of one being put through this summer. So might it be.

"The winter so far has been good, the last ten days have been cold and dry, with very little snow on ground, nothing to hinder stock from feeding on the range."

Registry of Pig.

Subscriber, Indian Head, Assa.: "I have a pure bred Berkshire sow, three months old, that I would like to get registered. What papers would I want and what would they cost?"

Answer.—Application for registry must be made on printed forms to be furnished you on application to the Recording Secretary, Henry Wade, Toronto, and when you make your application you must pay for the registration and certificate, \$1. For members the fee is 50 cents. It is needless to apply unless you can give the date of birth of the pig, the number in the litter, the registered numbers of sire and dam, and a certificate from the owner of the boar that sired the pig. These precautions are necessary to ensure as far as possible the genuineness of the breeding of the pig for which registry is desired.

Cow Stables.

Subscriber, Glenboro, Man.: "Please inform me what you think is the right width to build a stable to hold two rows of cattle, heads inward, with a feed passage between. I intend to build in the spring. Your advice will be thankfully received."

Answer.—The surest way to get at that is to go to stables already in use by good practical farmers. The first thing is to fix the length of the platform on which the cow stands—from feed crib to the edge of the gutter. If too short she must stand back in the gutter, if too long she may dirty herself. Large horns must be allowed for. A four foot passage-way at heads may do. The very least you can do with is 27 ft., from that up to 30 ft. inside measure. Work out the details for yourself, which is much better than to hang too much on any one's advice. Do not make either your feed passage or the walks behind the cows too narrow. After allowing for your walks, make an estimate for your gutter, the platform the cow stands on and her manger. Now count this up and you will see that you cannot do with less than 27 ft.—better 30 ft., putting the extra space into walks.

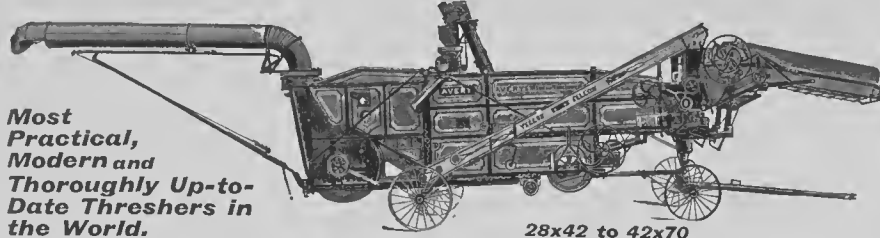
Steer Feeding.

W. B., Alberta: "Being a new subscriber I have only recently read the article on the above subject in your issue of 20th December last. It appears to me that 12 lbs. of grain per head a day is too large a quantity to leave any profit to the feeder. Of course the profit will depend very much upon the value of the grain per lb. fed to the animals, and the daily increase in weight and the price per lb. live or dead weight when sold. How many pounds of oats (ground) does it take to produce one pound live or dead weight in a three year old steer in this country? If you can give any extracts from any feeding experiments that have been carried out in Canada, as to the best and most economical feed to use, and the increase in weight live or dead weight from the same, I will feel obliged, as I am much interested in the feeding of beef steers.

"2. In the Northwest the difficulty of getting sufficient hay for feeding beef steers or for weaning calves is becoming more apparent every year. Will you kindly state what number of lbs. of oats or bran is equivalent to 20 lbs. of hay? Can you give an analysis of the various kinds of hay usually cut and fed to stock in the Northwest? Perhaps some of your subscribers could give their opinion of the feeding value of the different kinds of hay they have used."

Answer.—We are glad to find that anything we have said has been the means of awaken-

THE "YELLOW FELLOWS"



28x42 to 42x70
Avery Mfg. Co.,
Grand Forks, N. D., Nov. 26, 1901.
Gentlemen:—The 30 h.p. Engine and 4x64 Separator purchased from you this last season has proved a perfect success, and I have paid with pleasure the balance due you before it was due. The separator is the strongest constructed and most durable machine I have ever seen in the field, and the 30 h.p. simple engine with fire box proved a complete success.
I am, very truly,
C. H. McMANN.

ing kesner interest in the work of skilled feeding. But it is impossible for us to follow and answer in detail the questions such reading stirs up in the minds of new enquirers. Besides, the repetition of what we have already said over and over again for the benefit of one or two new subscribers would be unsatisfactory to the great majority of our readers. What this subscriber should do is to buy Professor Henry's standard work on Feeds and Feeding, in which he will find ample information on the practice and science of stock feeding. The price is \$2, and we can supply it from this office.

A Cheap Roof for Granaries.

Max. D. Major: "In conversation with several farmers in the west I am informed that a large portion of the grain crop is stored in buildings having sod roofs, which as soon as the spring rains come will cause great loss from leakage. These roofs I am told are perfectly flat or nearly so. An absolutely tight roof can be made at little cost and with unskilled labor as follows: Mica roofing can be bought in Winnipeg for \$3 per 100 square feet, including tacks and tar. It is in rolls about three feet wide. Now, supposing the roof to be flat or nearly so, lay down 1 x 4 inches oak pine or spruce at a distance from centre to centre of one inch less than the width of the roll, tack the material to this, lapping one inch, tar the seams and you have a roof that you may turn a fire engine on with impunity and which will last as long as the building will. Mica roofing is a composition of powdered mica, some sort of roofing felt and asphalt or tar, it is about 1/2 inch thick and you can build a fire on the roof with safety."

Grass Seeding.

J. T. W., Strathcona, Alta.: "1. How many lbs. each of timothy and brome grass seed should I sow to the acres? 2. Would you recommend them sown together? Would they make good hay and also good pasture? 3. Also how many lbs. of brome grass goes to the bushel, and what price?"

Answer.—The replies made to questions of this class can only be approximately correct. For one thing the quality of the seed may vary greatly and there is a corresponding amount of range in the fitness of the soil to receive the seed. It may be poor or badly worked and it may be the reverse. If brome grass, or in fact any other kind of hay grass, is sown too thickly, it is only the first year's crop that can be cut as hay. After that the roots will be so closely matted together that they will only grow pasture.

All these points have been dealt with over and over again in this paper and only a month from now somebody will come smiling along and ask nearly the very same question over again. We feel inclined, now that the season is just opening, to lay down the rule that no attention will be paid to questions which have been answered already, perhaps only a few weeks back. This paper aims at giving fresh information to the 30,000 people who read it, and it is unfair to the rest if we give a column or two in each issue to those who find it easier to write a short letter asking half a dozen questions than to go back a few weeks and look for the answers that have been already given to nearly the same class of questions. We want attention to this point and shall keep it in mind when replying to all similar requests for information, especially when these requests indicate that this enquirer has never taken any pains to get familiar with this commonplace facts of everyday farming.

Coming back to the questions before us, we say that with the very best seed and land in the best state of preparation, 3 to 5 lbs. of timothy or 8 to 10 lbs. of brome is amply enough. Less of the brome grass would do if the sower could manage to break it up and sow it evenly. Only a first-rate sower, on a very mild day, can spread the seed of brome as it ought to be sown. A little rough sand sown along with it would help to make it go and to prevent it being blown away by the wind after it is sown, and for the same reason it should be harrowed in as soon as sown. If the stand does look thin the first year it will soon spread freely and ensure a better crop of hay the second year than if sown thicker at the start.

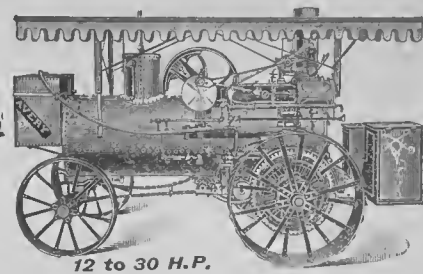
2. If seed is wanted they should be sown separately. If only for hay it is of less consequence and 3 lbs. of timothy with 5 lbs. of brome would do. Stock will always prefer the brome grass to timothy, either as hay or pasture.

3. About 14 lbs. to the bushel. The price varies. See advertisements of seedsmen and other in this issue. Write them for quotations.

DON'T THEY LOOK BUSINESS LIKE? BURNS' COAL WOOD OR STRAW ECONOMICALLY
Our Machines Always do the Work and Get the Business and Hold it.

In the last five years we have made more useful improvements beneficial to threshermen than all our competitors combined. We want every thresherman to have our handsome free catalogue.

WE HAVE MACHINES AND PLENTY REPAIRS AT GRAND FORKS, N. D. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



12 to 30 H.P.
AVERY MFG. CO.
686 IOWA ST., PEORIA, ILL., U.S.A.

The Women as Partners.

Said Farmer John to his wife one day,
You women folks got ter manags some way,
And do su'thin', rather to earn the cash;
To buy your ribbons, an' feathers, an' trash.
I tell you, good wife, it's pooty-tough,
And 'tis usen a man jus' rather rough,
To keep him for ever inter the ditch,
Buyen' your dresses an' music an' eich.

Well, father, his wife said, in a voice weak and thin,
Don't the girls and I take anything in?
Wa'll yes; in course, but then you'll 'gree,
Housework don't 'mount to nothen', you see.
It takes clean farmen' and good big crops,
An' steady diggen', to bring in the rocks,
An' 'tis pooty tough, when all on it goes
For ribbons, an' feathers, an' furbelows.

Well, father, please tell us, said daughter Bess,
What shall we live on, and how shall we dress?
Puddings and doughnuts don't grow on the trees,
Nor can we be dressed, liks Adam, with leaves.
Just give us the poultry, the milk, fruit and honey,
We never again will ask you for money,
We'll raise chickens and turkeys, make butter and cheese,
Take care of the fruit, attend to the bees.

Ha, ha, said the farmer, with a chuckle and grin,
You can have all of that and the truck patch thrown in,
And I'll plow it, an' sort it, an' harrow it fine,
But pottren' with garden sass ain't in my line;
But you must s'ply the table, out of the cash
'Fore buyin' your ribbons an' feathers an' trash.

Mother and Sue, do you 'gree with Bess?
Mother quietly nodded, Sue answered yes,
father, yes.

Then Farmer John went out to his work,
And said to himself, I don't mean to shirk
Any dooty or 'sponsibility, but then,
Wall, I'll help them out of their troubles again.
When they've tried it and failed, and owned up
they're beat,
In tryin' ter make financial ends meet,
An' may be they'll 'conomize jees a leetle more when
They've larned the real use of a dollar like men.

Then Farmer John grew light hearted and gay,
And whistled serenely and thus did he say,
I'll lay up a good hundred or more
To put to the pile that's already in store;
For it stan's to reason an' nature too,
I can't always work the way I now do,
An' if I don't lay up for a rainy day,
Who's goin' to do it? That's what I say.

Well Mother, said Bess, the very next day,
They had tried the new plan of making housekeeping pay;
I think we are rich, and I, for one,
Am glad there is something new under the sun.

We'll all work together with a hearty good will,
With you for our guide and teacher, until
We take our diplomas in butter and cheese,
Raising of celery, cabbage and peas;
And you, moreover, our banker will be,
No, no, said the mother, we are partners all three.
We'll share in the work, we'll share in the pay,
Then consult together, how to spend the best way,
But one thing, my children, we must not forget,
Whatever betidee us, we'll not go in debt.

Then mother and daughters grew happy and bright,
And sang at their work from morning till night;
Their dresses were tidy, neat and trim,
The house was tidy, clean as a pin,
While mother and daughters themselves I ween,
A happier trio never was seen.
And Farmer John's table was well supplied
With milk, butter, eggs, cheese, pudding,
ple,
Garden sass, fruit, poultry, honey,
But not a word was said about money.
While Farmer John wondered and puzzled
his head,
The sequel to fathom, but not one word said.
The harvest was over and stored away,
Then Farmer John said to his wife one day,
Wall, mother, pooty good harvest this year,
I calculate I've made 'bout two hundred clear;

Oh! That depends, come to think on't, with a poor, elckly grin.
How deep inter debt have you three got me in?

We are not in debt, father, we've got some in store,
It is not very much, it is three hundred or more.
Now Bess can have her music and Sue go to school,
Without once breaking into our rule,
Of not going in debt. Was Farmer John dumb?
He rubbed his head, I vow, I vum,
Sinces that is how you manage; I hope the men will larn
To take their women inter partnership,
When working on a farm. —Exchange.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Consumption uninterrupted means speedy and certain death. The generous offer that is being made by Dr. Slocum, the great lung specialist. Sunshine and hope for stricken families.

Confident of the value of his discoveries, he will send free four sample bottles upon application, to any person suffering from throat, chest, lung and pulmonary affections.

TREATMENT FREE.

Dr. Slocum, whose treatment has proven a triumphant victory over this deadly disease, has demonstrated that there is no longer room for doubt that he has given to the world a treatment that will save millions of precious lives.

Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing a cure step by step, killing the life-destroying germs which infest the lungs, toning up the entire system and strengthening the nerves, filling the veins with tingling new life, building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum treatment is revolutionary because it provides a new application for every stage of the disease. The failures of inoculation by Paris scientists are overcome by Dr. Slocum through progressive drug force. The diseases leading to Consumption are also mastered so that once the bacilli are removed from the lungs, there remains no other germ-breeding menace.

The Slocum System cures Grip and its baneful after-effects, dangerous Coughs, Bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal and gives endurance to those who have inherent hollow chests with their long train of attendant dangers.

To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

FULL FREE TREATMENT

CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES to every reader of this paper. You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.



The Short Course at Wisconsin Agricultural College.

A short time ago Harry V. Glendinning, son of George Glendinning, an old and esteemed subscriber of *The Nor-West Farmer*, gave us a call when passing through on his way to join the short course in the University of Wisconsin, under Professor Henry. Wisconsin, Minnesota and Ontario are the three schools of agriculture best known to us in the Northwest for the suitability of their instruction to our requirements, as well as for the known ability of the teachers. Some of our young farmers have selected Guelph college as a guide to their advanced studies. But we think it well that our young men should visit more than one such institution and be able to present to those who stay at home some idea of what a bright and painstaking student may learn within a limited period that will fit them for a lifetime of practical success in their work as farmers and stock breeders. We hope to hear more along the same line from others of our western students, and are pleased to have from Mr. Glendinning the following outline of the studies he aims to make himself familiar with, and hope he may have time to spare, later on, for a few notes on what he has learned of the details of some one or more parts of the field he is now working in. Mr. Glendinning says:—

"In compliance with your request, I take this opportunity of giving the readers of *The Farmer* some idea of the work being done at the University of Wisconsin in the short course of agriculture, and the benefits to be derived from pursuing such a course.

"It is the aim of those conducting the short course to give a line of instruction which will meet the wants of young men who are ambitious to excel in the vocation of farming, and who feel the need of a more thorough preparation before taking up their life work, but who do not care to spend the time or money demanded by a long course in agriculture.

"In accordance with this, the subjects presented for study are those which are of primal importance to any farmer, and such as he can put into practice every year on the farm. The term opens the second week in December and closes the middle of March, giving fourteen weeks of instruction and two years completes the course. The lectures on breeds, breeding and live stock judging are perhaps the most valuable in the course. The first year students are trained by means of score cards and typical animals to recognize the merits and defects of the different breeds of stock. In the second year more attention is paid to competitive judging, and the actual work in the stock judging room is supplemented by lectures on the principles and methods of breeding, such as heredity, atavism, in-breeding and line-breeding. The second year students also have some practical instruction in the care, management and feeding of horses, dairy cows, sheep and swine. Lectures on "Feeds and Feeding" are given by Professor W. A. Henry, and the properties and possibilities of all our common feeding stuffs noted. Digestion, digestive experiments and the laws of animal nutrition are also discussed.

"Another very valuable branch of the work is that taken up in Agricultural Physics, where the first-year students study such important questions as the chemical and mineral nature of the soil, soil nitrogen, the formation of nitrates, soil moisture, including its movements, amount required by crops, and the means of conserving it for the use of crops, also farm wells and drainage, with some practical work in levelling and putting in tile drains. The second

year students discuss the construction of barns, stable floors, stalls, and a laboratory course in drawing plans of barns and calculating their cost. In Farm Mechanics, the principles of draft, construction of country roads, and handling of farm machinery are taken up.

"A short but thorough course in Plant Life and Horticulture is given, where the seed is traced from germination to maturity and all its various environments discussed, as well as the cultivation, marketing and preservation of vegetables and fruit. The laboratory work includes seed testing, transplanting, pruning, grafting, the compounding of insecticides, winter protection of plants, the making of hot beds, cold frames, etc.

"Twelve lectures are given each year in Veterinary Science with the object of enabling the students to locate the more common diseases among farm animals, and also how to prevent and cure them. As an aid to this work a skeleton of a horse, of a cow, and a life-size dissectible model of a horse containing 3,000 named parts, have been provided.

"A course of lectures in dairying is given, with instruction in operating the latest styles of cream separators, the manipulation of the Babcock test, churning, salting, working and packing butter. This work is especially valuable to those who intending going into farm dairying.

"Optional work in Practical Mechanics is given in the university machine shops, which includes carpentering and blacksmithing, and on completion will enable the student to do any ordinary

The Farmer and the Grain Dealer.

Some months ago a correspondence, in which both sides had the opportunity to state their views, took place in Wallace's *Farmer*, one of the best American farm papers. This led the editor to state his own views on the matter, which we fancy a good many people here might with advantage consider. His object is to show the proper relation of grain dealers and men engaged in kindred lines of business to the farming portion of the community:—

"Our fundamental proposition is that primarily the business of grain dealers and all others engaged in the distribution of all farm and other products is to serve the public, and the proof that they are performing this service properly is that they serve the public better than the public can possibly serve itself. The agricultural newspaper business, to which our correspondent refers, is no exception to this rule. If any other organization can furnish a better paper at the same price or can give the public as good service at a lower price, we will conclude that we no not understand our own business and will not complain.

"If a man or combination of men who make any particular business their study cannot render more efficient service than men who are following some other kind of business, then their usefulness is past and they should retire. If, therefore, as our correspondent alleges, any farmer having a car of grain can place it on the market and realize nearly, if not fully, as much as the

very few, agricultural papers are making money, simply because they understand their business and can do the farmer very efficient and very cheap service. This leads others to suppose that if they have capital or credit to buy presses and paper and hire writers they can make money also. Whether they can or not depends on whether they understand their business.

"This competition is inevitable and no one should complain. What is the remedy? The grain men seek it in combinations to maintain profits and by doing so force farmers to establish co-operative elevators to protect themselves. Combinations seldom succeed permanently. Where one elevator can do the business of a station, a second one is a damage to the entire community. Whether another can be successfully established or not depends on whether the one is satisfied with a reasonable profit and does the business at a rate which will render the establishment of another, whether by farmers or others, a losing business. The same rule applies all along the line. Just and fair treatment and only a reasonable profit, together with up-to-date machinery, will give any elevator the monopoly of the business. If it abuses this monopoly to extort, it will be time to look out for the sharpest competition. We never knew or heard of farmers starting any kind of co-operative business unless there was a good reason for it, and that reason furnished by men who had experience in the business. There is no danger of the scoop shovel succeeding unless the dump is improperly managed.

"In pointing out to the farmers how to co-operate, we are really doing the elevators a better service than they seem to appreciate. There is no danger of the farmers even attempting to handle their grain if the elevators do the fair thing by them. It is the handling of a great volume of business on a small per cent. of profit that determines the success of every business enterprise. The difference between the cost to the elevator in handling a car load of grain and the cost to the farmer would in itself be a reasonable profit provided the business was of sufficient magnitude."

The Dominion Grange.

This association met the other day in Toronto. The chairman, Jabel Robinson, M. P., said that of 1,000 subordinate granges organized in the Dominion only 76 are reported to be working today, and from these only 40 delegates were present. Mr. Robinson spoke strongly against trusts and monopolies, claiming that if farmers would unite on farmers' politics everything else must give way to them. Railroad transportation is another thing over which the people have no control, and so long as the farming interest is in its present condition it has no stronger force in politics than a rope of sand.

The Lacombe Agricultural Society is holding a series of Farmers' Institutes in that district. In their first meeting held at a local school house, five different speakers handled the following topics: 1. The Aim and Objects of the Society, by the president. 2. Cattle Breeding and Raising, by P. Talbot. 3. Dairying, by Col. Gregory. 4. The Care of Horses in Health and Disease, by Dr. Harrington. 5. The Growth of Cereals, by W. Crowe. This is a pretty extensive programme for one night. They must be hustlers out that way.

Kenneth McIvor, Virden, has had so many inquiries about western rye grass (*agropyrum tenerum*) that he has issued a four-page pamphlet giving full particulars about this grass. It contains opinions from our own experimental farms and from many of these on the other side of the line. The best way to sow the grass is given, as well as the quantity per acre and the soil best suited to it. Those wanting information about rye grass should write Mr. McIvor. He also gives his experience with spelt, having a yield of 60 bushels per acre last season.



Illustration of a new Weed Cutter being put on the market this spring by Joseph Wylie, Lumsden, Assa. As seen by illustration, the bottom of the teeth are furnished with small shares, one half cutting to the right, the other half to the left. They are so arranged that there be an overlap to prevent missing any weeds. There is also sufficient room to prevent the weeds clogging it. In fact, the implement is made to handle the surface soil, cutting completely everything that grows in the first three inches of soil.

carpentry or blacksmithing that will be required on the farm. Optional instruction in dairy machinery is also given, which consists of running engines, putting up line shafting, pipe-fitting, soldering, belt-lacing, etc.

"In addition to all these subjects, a system of Farm Book-keeping and Business Accounts is taught, Parliamentary Practice, Economics of Agriculture and Bacteriology.

"This, I think, outlines fairly well the main points of the short course, and to my mind no young man who is desirous of becoming an energetic up-to-date farmer can afford to start in without some such training as I have outlined. It is perhaps not so much the actual facts that he learns which will be valuable to him in after life, as the methods and habits of keen observation which have left their stamp upon him, and the formation of a solid foundation upon which to go ahead and build up a tower of knowledge from the investigation of these subjects whose surfaces alone have been touched, but whose depths still remain unknown."

Wetaskiwin Agricultural Society has had a change in its presidency, the former president, John McVicar, moving away, and his place being filled by Frank Lucas.

merchant,' the elevator with which he deals certainly does not understand its business. If elevators allow conditions to exist where the scoop shovel man can load a car of grain and ship it as cheap, or nearly as cheap, as the man with the dump elevators and cleaners can do it, then they are evidently charging the public too much for their services.

"We advise the farmer, as a rule, to stick to his own business and keep out of all others, but if elevators conduct their business so loosely or charge profits for their services so excessive that the farmers can serve themselves better, certainly they have the right to do themselves the best service. If an organization of farmers can be formed that will do themselves better service than the organized elevators can do, all that is required of the elevators is to get a better understanding of their business or go out of business. There is something wrong when the man with a scoop shovel can load grain into a car and ship it with as much profit as by emptying it in the dump of the elevator.

"It is quite true, as our correspondent avers, that there is often sharp competition among elevators. But what causes this competition? Nothing but large profits or supposed large profits. The same condition exists in all other lines of business. The competition is as sharp in the agricultural newspaper business as in any other. A few, and a

Road Improvement.

By Chas. J. Drake, Cement Expert.

I believe the winter season is a good time to discuss the question of improving our roads. Two or three years ago I wrote the reeve and councillors of municipalities, drawing their attention to the advantages to be gained by the use of cement concrete in the construction of culverts and bridges for permanent work.

Now that a good cement is being manufactured right here in Manitoba, another advantage is added to those I then enumerated, which would be the keeping of the money paid for cement in the province and developing an industry of vast importance to our country. The municipalities of Oakland and South Cypress are going into the matter of permanent work for culverts and bridges, I hope to put in several for them next year. For those who have not already seen it, I would like to quote from the annual report of the Highway Commissioner of Ontario for 1900, which reads: "One of the greatest drains upon the municipal treasury is repairing and renewing culverts. There are hundreds of these in the township and about \$800 per year is absorbed in their repairs. So long as timber is used for the purpose this amount will have to be raised annually. Timber is perishable, rots in a few years, and its use should be discontinued. When culverts are in natural water courses they will always be required, and for that reason should be built of durable material. Concrete arches and concrete pipes should be used. If properly laid, they are practically indestructible. They can be made for your own use in your own township."

Molds for making concrete pipes are simple affairs, being composed of an outside and inside casing resembling stove-pipe. They are two and a half feet in length, the inner one being less in diameter so as to leave a space between the two of about four and a half inches. These are set on end on a plank base, the smaller mould being inside the larger. The concrete is then mixed, and while one man shovels it into the moulds another with an iron rammer thoroughly rams it down until the casing is full. The clamps are then loosened, the casing removed and the pipe left to set and dry. The pipes, when properly made and laid in the culverts, are permanent structures, not readily affected by frost, surplus water or weather.

"When this plan is adopted the number of renewed culverts each year will lessen the number to be made, and inside of a few years the present large item of expenditure for culverts will be largely removed from the municipal accounts. This plan is being followed as a general thing in numerous townships to-day. In McGillivray they have been using pipes made by themselves for seventeen years. Now all their culverts are substantially built and the annual outlay for this work is much decreased."

Several municipalities in Manitoba are using glazed pipes for culverts, but I hear complaints from all sides that they are too easily broken, being very brittle, if they are not laid perfectly solid and low enough to put a good cushion of earth over them, the jar of traffic will crack them. With the concrete pipes this difficulty would be overcome, as they could be made in the municipality, the percentage of breakage would be small, if any, and the money now paid for glazed pipes and freight would be kept at home, and the culverts would cost considerably less.

"Culvert construction forms an important branch of highway improvement. It creates a very large expenditure, frequently absorbing a considerable proportion of the entire appropriation available for road purposes. Until recently timber has been the only material employed, with the exception of an occasional rubble stone structure. Wood is by no means a permanent material for this class of work. It wears, warps, and decays rapidly under all ordinary conditions. Rain, sunshine, frost

and traffic all co-operate to shorten its life. The cost of repairs in the period of its existence, frequently not more than eight years, rarely fifteen, is considerable in the aggregate, when it is considered that to merely put in a new plank may require a man's time for a half or a quarter of a day. The price of timber is constantly increasing while the quality obtainable is growing less satisfactory. Cedar, the timber generally employed, is not now to be had at a reasonable price in many localities. In the place of timber the materials being adopted are sewer pipe, concrete pipe, and stone, brick and concrete arches. Of these materials concrete is the cheapest and most durable, and if protected from wear by a cushion of earth, and when in construction the action of frost is guarded against, may be regarded as permanent. As a matter of convenience for traffic, too, these wooden culverts and sluices should be discarded. Even on roads of heaviest traffic, where timber culverts are used it is all too common to see drivers compelled to check their horses and then bump over the corners of a wooden box drain standing above the surface of the road. The time, energy and annoyance wasted in this way alone would many times rebuild the old wooden culverts with others that would be better and more durable."

When I suggested to some of our municipalities the necessity of more permanent work in culvert and bridge construction some years ago, and mentioned cement concrete as being one of the best materials for this work, they seemed scared to try it. They will see by the above report that in Ontario it is an established fact, and now that the conditions here are more favorable than ever for permanent structures, I would again suggest that this matter be thoroughly looked into.

Spelt Growing.

Another valuable testimony to the usefulness of spelt comes from Samuel Martin, Rounthwaite. He says: "My experience with spelt during the past year is that it is going to prove one of our most valuable feed grains. I sowed 19 bushels and threshed 644 bushels of 50 lbs. to the bushel. Part of it was on very poor light land and part on good land. Contrary to the usual opinion of this grain, the good land was far the best crop. When ground it makes splendid feed for hogs or cattle, and can be fed to horses either whole or ground. I saved the straw and fed it to fattening cattle and horses. They eat it as greedily as the best hay or oat sheaves. I should say, though, that it never got any rain and was threshed a week after it was cut. I have never seen any grain that runs out from a threshing machine as fast as spelt. It wants to be sowed not later than from the 1st to the 10th of May. Sow about 60 to 70 lbs. to the acre."

J. G. Moffat, Carroll, Manitoba: "I would like to give you my experience in growing and feeding spelt. I sowed 30 acres last year. Ten acres of this I measured on the machine and found the yield to be 50 bushels per acre. That which I sowed early did well; that which I sowed later in damper weather did not do so well. In 1900 I had 30 acres which did not get any rain until headed out, but it made 30 bushels per acre. Oats and barley this year picked up after the wet weather, but spelt seems to do better in a dry season. It won't do well on alkali land and is not affected by rust or smut."

I have fed it for three months to about 30 head of hogs. I did not make any definite test with them, but found the gains very satisfactory. If I mixed barley and spelt together the hogs would pick out the spelt and leave the barley. It seems to be sweeter than other grain. In the sheaf the hogs would pick out the spelt. I have fed the straw to my horses, but do not think it is equal to hay; it is good feed, though. I find the awns hurt the horses' mouths, even when cut on the green side."

Territorial Institute Meetings, 1902.

NORTH-EAST ASSINIBOIA.

Speakers—Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Commissioner of Agriculture, accompanied by Angus Mackay, Supt. of Indian Head Experimental Farm, and Mr. Brennan, of Blackwood, Assa.

Date. Meeting. Hour.

Feb. 24—Fleming 2 p.m.

" 25—Moosomin 2 p.m.

" 26—Hillburn 2 p.m.

" 27—Tantallon 2 p.m.

" 28—Churchbridge 2 p.m.

Mch. 1—Saltcoats 2 p.m.

" 3—Lohberg 1 p.m.

" 4—Yorkton 2 p.m.

" 5—Ehenezer 1 p.m.

" 6—Crescent 2 p.m.

" 7—Sumner 7 p.m.

" 8—Ohlen 1 p.m.

" 10—Whitewood 1 p.m.

MAIN LINE, EAST.

Speakers—C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, accompanied by Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A., and Geo. Lang, Dominion Forestry Inspector.

Feb. 24—Waseley 2 p.m.

" 25—Ellsboro 2 p.m.

" 26—Pheasant Forks 2.30 p.m.

" 27—Abernethy 2 p.m.

" 28—Kenlis 7 p.m.

Mch. 1—Indian Head 7 p.m.

" 3—Ft. Qu'Appelle 2 p.m.

" 4—Qu'Appelle Stn. 2 p.m.

" 5—Ridgeway 2 p.m.

" 6—McLean 2 p.m.

" 7—Balgonie 1.30 p.m.

" 8—Sintaluta 2 p.m.

" 10—Summerberry 2 p.m.

" 11—Grenfell 2 p.m.

" 12—Broadview 1 p.m.

SOUTH-EASTERN ASSINIBOIA.

Speakers—T. N. Willing, Territorial Chief Inspector of Noxious Weeds, accompanied by D. Drummond, of Prof. Robertson's staff, and Mr. N. Ross, B.S.A., Assistant Supt. of Forestry for the Dominion.

Feb. 24—Wapella 2 p.m.

" 25—Fairmede 2 p.m.

" 26—Glen Adelaide 2 p.m.

" 27—Arcola 2 p.m.

" 28—Dalesboro 2.30 p.m.

Mch. 1—Alameda 2 p.m.

" 3—Gainsborough 2 p.m.

" 4—Elmore 1 p.m.

" 5—Carnduff 2 p.m.

" 6—Oxhow 2 p.m.

" 7—Estevan 2 p.m.

" 8—North Portal 2 p.m.

" 10—Weyburn 2 p.m.

" 11—Yellow Grass 2 p.m.

" 12—Moose Jaw 2 p.m.

NORTHERN ALBERTA.

Speakers—T. N. Willing, Territorial Chief Inspector of Noxious Weeds, accompanied by D. Anderson, of Prof. Robertson's staff, and Mr. Brennan, of Blackwood, Assa.

Mch. 12—Didsbury 2 p.m.

" 13—Olds 2 p.m.

" 14—Innisfail 2 p.m.

" 15—Red Deer 2 p.m.

" 17—Clover Bar 8 p.m.

" 18—Agriculture 2 p.m.

" 18—Ft. Saskatchewan 7 p.m.

" 19—Rabbit Hills 2 p.m.

" 20—Leduc 2 p.m.

" 21—Wetaskiwin 2 p.m.

" 22—Ponoka 2 p.m.

" 24—Lacombe 2 p.m.

WESTERN ASSINIBOIA & SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

Speakers—W. R. Stewart, President Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, accompanied by D. Drummond and Mr. N. Ross, B.S.A., Assistant Supt. of Forestry for the Dominion.

Mch. 13—Point Elma 2 p.m.

" 14—Caron 2 p.m.

" 17—Raymond 1 p.m.

" 17—Stirling 7 p.m.

" 18—Magrath 2 p.m.

" 19—Cardston 2 p.m.

" 19—Mountain View 7 p.m.

" 20—Fishburn 1 p.m.

" 21—Medicine Hat 2 p.m.

" 22—Maple Creek 1 p.m.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Speakers—Geo. Lang, Dominion Forestry Inspector, accompanied by T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., of Prof. Robertson's staff, and Dr. A. G. Hopkins, late Veterinary Instructor, University of Wisconsin.

Mch. 13—Regina 2 p.m.

" 14—Cottonwood 2 p.m.

" 15—Lumsden 2 p.m.

" 17—Smithville 7 p.m.

" 18—Rosthern 3 p.m.

" 19—St. Louis 2 p.m.

" 20—Red Deer Hill 2 p.m.

" 21—Colleton 1 p.m.

" 21—Prince Albert 7 p.m.

W. A. Doyle, Beulah, Man., writes under date of Dec. 2, 1901: "Enclosed find \$1.00, for which send The Nor-West Farmer to Brantford, Ont., as a year's reading of The Farmer will open the eyes of the most incredulous as to the possibilities of Manitoba as a home for the tenant farmers and home-seekers, now so badly placed in the old provinces. Though we have received The Nor-West Farmer regularly from its first number to the present, we have never valued it so highly as of late. You produce an up-to-date farmer's paper."

A Land Polish.

The value of a polished surface on tools that work in the soil is well known to all, and especially so when the land to be worked is gumbo. Few people realize the importance of preserving the polish which the contact with the soil has given the plow, harrow, seed drill, or other implement, until the spring work brings out the fact that these implements will not clean when put to work. A little trouble at the right time would have preserved the polish and thus made the implement ready to do its most effective work with least expenditure of horse flesh when called upon, no matter how early the season. A simple method of preserving this polish is within the reach of every one. As soon as the last work has been done with an implement its bright polished surface should be given a coating of warm tallow; vaseline makes a good substitute. This will preserve the polish if the implement is stored in a dry place until it is again wanted. One reason why tallow is preferable for this purpose to other forms of grease or oil is that it does not melt readily with the sun's heat and is not easily washed off with rain. It is thus also valuable to use when implements are not put under cover. In conversation with a representative of the Dowagiac Drill Co., he said that shoe drills will scour for two inches up from the edge in almost any soil if the following conditions have been complied with: Sufficient temper in the steel, a good land polish and a proper position as to pitch.

"De trouble 'bout er man's makin' a reg'ler practice o' findin' fault," said Uncle Eben, "is dat as he gits mo' an' mo' expert in 'is bizness de demand foh 'is goods gits less an' less."

Catarrh and Consumption

I have spent nearly 50 years in the treatment of the above named troubles and believe I have effected more permanent cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will, from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice, free and post-paid to every reader of this paper who suffers from these loathsome, dangerous and disgusting diseases. My treatment will positively give prompt relief and cure in the worst cases. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. Address, PROFESSOR J. A. LAWRENCE, 114 West 32d St., New York

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When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

In the Manual Training School.

Sloyd, or Manual Training, are names which convey to the uninitiated merely the idea of hand training. Such, however, is not the sole thought of those who are responsible for the work in Canada. The training of the hand and eye to act in obedience to the mind is in itself a good and noble thing. But something even higher is the true aim of the Sloyd School. The bringing of the child into touch with the eternal verities of life by the aid of concrete things; to refine his character and inspire him with noble thoughts; to lead him to see the beautiful, which is to love it, to know the true, which is to do it; to realize the manly, which realization will tend to the destruction of the meanly; to cultivate the child's power of observation and to lead him to know something of his own powers, thus giving him a true self-reliance, are some of the higher aims in an educational course and particularly in the Sloyd School.

The chief element outside the child itself which makes for its development is the teacher. It is he who must so use his subjects, be the subject what it may, that it may tend to bringing out the powers of the child. Sloyd offers in the school room untold opportunities to the teacher for the guidance of the pupils into a higher mental and moral state, and it is my purpose in the present article to illustrate what can be done in the Sloyd room in this way.

I will relate a few typical incidents that have happened in the Sloyd room in Calgary, where we have accommodation for 200 pupils, 20 attending for one half-day each week.

As we enter the room the boys are busily engaged in what at first sight appears to be a sort of carpentry. Some boys are making round rulers, some paper knives, others key-racks, whilst some less advanced are working on simpler models or exercises, and a few having finished their woodwork, are making drawings of the next model. How keen and interested they all seem.

"This is very useful," says the practical visitor, "it is very valuable to be able to use tools."

"Yes, but look more closely, can you not discern that they are learning something other than the use of tools? There is one boy talking with the teacher. Let us approach them and listen to what they are saying."

The teacher is speaking: "Frank, you have been very careless lately. I am cross with you. This is the fourth time that you have spoiled this model. It is simply carelessness. I shall have to make you pay for the wood that you spoil," adds the teacher with a smile.

"I think," answers Frank, "that that would be a good idea; to make all of us pay for what we spoil." Frank says this humbly, as though anxious to say something to please.

"Stop work." The teacher gives the order and the boys stand still, expectant of a question. The teacher told the boys the whole of the conversation that took place between himself and Frank, and asked the boys what they thought of the idea.

"A good idea."

"Please sir, good."

They all seemed to agree. There was, however, one boy who did not agree with Frank's suggestion.

"What fault do you see in it, Robb?" asks the teacher.

"I don't think that we ought to pay for what we spoil here, because if that will make me careful, I'd rather be careless, it would mean to be careful just because you have to pay. I'd rather be careless than mean. Besides," adds the boy, "if you spoil your model you get all behind, so that you are punished that way."

"Is Robb right?" asks the teacher, and all the boys have seen the higher thought in their work.

Just then a boy left his bench and went into the adjoining room, where the rough timber is stored. He looked rather serious, so we followed him.

"Well, George, what is the matter?"

George does not answer for a moment, but at length says: "I have spoiled my model." And he showed us a block of wood about 12 inches long in which three grooves had been cut and three small pieces inserted in the grooves.

The teacher explained that the small pieces had first to be prepared and laid aside. The grooves are then cut and the pieces afterwards inserted, no fitting being allowed. Thus the boys learn that it is no fad on the teacher's part when he says that it is a good plan to be accurate in work, as the work cannot be done unless it is accurate.

The fault that this boy had committed was to make the inlaid pieces too small, and he was thus shown without a word from the teacher on anybody that his work was inaccurate and so clear was it to him that without speech with his teacher he put it aside and started again, and he told me that it had taken him four weeks already, but there was no tone of complaint in what he said. Hence I judge that he was alive to the fact that the fault was his.

The teacher made no comment on the work, leaving the boy entirely to himself in the matter. It was good to see that boy start his work again, he appeared to be so careful and thoughtful.

Another boy held out a model, a plant label, to the teacher, who, after giving a casual glance at it, said: "What do you think of it, Max?" "It is not very good, but this is the third time that I have made it," says Max. "If it is good enough for

you," says the teacher, "I will pass it willingly."

After a short sharp battle with himself, his eyes welling with tears, he answered: "No. I will do it again."

The teacher gently tried to turn him from his purpose, which had the effect of making the boy more determined to do it well.

"I'll do it, and I will do it well," he said. That boy made that model twice again before he himself would pass it. He was happier, stronger and braver and was unconscious that the teacher was an element in the act at all.

These three incidents did not take many minutes of time and the whole morning was crowded with many such. A good thought was given expression to by one boy, Edward Frank. He had finished his model and was praised for it, it being an exceptionally fine piece of work. After a short talk to gain the boy's attention the teacher said:

"Can you work as well as your father?"

"No," answered the boy, "he can work better than I."

"Do you do your best at home?" queried the teacher.

The boy turned to the teacher and in a quiet confident manner replied: "I have always done my best since I can remember." The teacher took the boy's hand and looking him straight in the face, said:

"You are rich, for he only is truly rich who does his best, and, Frank, if you can say that on your dying day, you will, though penniless, die richer than any king."

Power of concentration is a most important trait in the human character and one that can only be cultivated by an interest being taken in the subject before one. If a subject interests, then the power of concentration is gained and habits of attention formed. Sloyd is of such interest to the children that all other subjects pale before it as an attention forming subject.

The following incidents will show how interested the boys become in Sloyd. On Arbor Day the boys requested that they be not given a holiday, but be allowed to attend school. Rather than lose their lesson on Victoria Day the boys suggested and unanimously requested that they be allowed to attend one evening to make up for the lost day. One day in Calgary the boys were not told to stop work at the usual time, four o'clock, and not one boy called the teacher's attention to the time. At half-past four the teacher told the boys that they could go home if they wished. One boy only went. At five the teacher asked the boys when they were going.

"When you turn me out," said one. And it was not until quarter to six o'clock that the whole of the boys went and then the last few had to be told to go.

There is no play ground in connection with the school, so the small boys have to take rest-time instead of play-time. The teacher asked the boys one day if they had any question that they would like to ask. One boy put his hand up, and when asked to give his question, said:

"When can we start work again? I don't want a rest."

Opportunities continually occur for the fostering and cultivation of the imagination and the creative faculties. The boys are generally allowed and encouraged to make their models according to their own ideas. They are shown a model and are asked to write a description of how they would make it and then they must work from the plan that they have formed. If the plan is faulty the fault will of necessity be discovered by them during the processes and in this manner slowly but surely they will be trained to habits of methodical thought.

Curious have been the blunders that the boys have made in forming their plans and from a mechanical point of view disastrous; but from an educational point of view admirable. Theory and practice are brought closely into touch.

The following is an example of a boy's plan. It is the plan of his second model and the first time that he has to use carpenter's tools, a knife only being used in the making of the first model.

Plan of square ruler:—

1. Find best side.
2. Plane best side.
3. Take opposite side.
4. Plane opposite side.
5. Make right thickness by planing.
6. Make right width by planing.
7. Make right length.
8. Make square with plane and square.
9. Make smooth with sand paper.

This was really one of the best plans, but as will be seen very defective in method. He evidently knew all that was to be done, but his method was certainly mixed. Without a hint of any kind this boy changed his plan almost as soon as he had started, and when he had finished he knew the universal method of planing a block of wood, and this entirely of himself. He had to think.

The foregoing is all too inadequate to show what we do in addition to training the boys in the use of tools. It is necessary for a clear understanding of Sloyd to visit a school where the boys are at work and to submit oneself to the guidance of the teachers.

Canada should be proud that she has in her midst such public spirited men as Sir W. Macdonald and Professor Robertson, who are so willing to give what they can of their money and time for the uplifting of the youth of this glorious Dominion. For the impetus that has been given to the great educational work which is and has been going on in the Dominion during the past half century—a work which makes the name Canadian respected throughout the world—will be eternal and infinite in its effect. God bless the boys of Canada.

OSHAWA MIRACLE INVESTIGATED.

A Sworn Statement of Facts Almost Beyond Belief.

The Toronto Mail and Empire Sends a Reporter to Oshawa.—His Inquiries Result in Complete Verification of Original Story.

Very many startling stories of wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills have been published in these columns, and in other newspapers all over the country from time to time.

Every case has been so well authenticated as to leave little room for doubt, and yet the statement made and the cures reported, have, in many cases, been so nearly miraculous as to be almost beyond belief.

Recently, The Mail and Empire of Toronto, and other papers, published a despatch from Oshawa, in which it was said that a mechanic in the Oshawa Malleable Iron Works, had been cured of paralysis by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and that, after he had been absolutely helpless for four months, and had been given up by the physicians at the Hospital in Toronto.

This was too much for many people to believe, and numerous demands were made on the paper in question for a verification or correction.

One correspondent signing himself "Medicus" in a letter to the Mail and Empire openly disputed the possibility of such a cure.

To get at the real facts a reporter was sent to Oshawa, and the result was a complete, and very satisfactory confirmation of the original despatch. To put the matter absolutely beyond question the following sworn statement was secured:

The Statement of Mr. Brown.

In the fall of 1897 I was taken ill with what most of the doctors called paralysis, and other nervous prostration. It commenced with a stiffness and soreness in the calves of the legs and gradually increased till I could not move either of my arms or legs, having lost all power in them. I could not have raised my arms to my head to save my life. For over four months I could not stand or walk alone a single step. I doctored with all the local doctors, and then with a Bowmanville doctor. Each one gave me some different medicine, but the more I took the worse I got.

At last the Bowmanville doctor told me that nothing could be done for me unless I went to the hospital in Toronto where they might perhaps have some later treatment for paralysis which would fit my case. I went there toward the end of January, 1898, and remained under treatment in that institution for a little over four weeks. All was in vain, I got worse. Twelve doctors told me I could not recover, and that nothing could be done for me, so as I was getting worse every day, and there was no hope of their being able to help me in the least, I was removed to my home here. I was like a baby, unable to move.

At this extremity someone advised me to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and my wife bought a box. We had not the slightest idea that they would help me, but like a drowning man I grasped at every straw. After I had used the first box, the numbness began to leave my finger tips, and I felt a little better, and kept on using the pills. By two months' time I could walk a little, and shortly afterwards was able to go short distances without assistance.

The first time I went down town, one of the doctors who had given me up saw me across the street, and not being able to believe his eyes, went to my brother, Robert, and asked: "Is that your brother Joe?" Robert told him that it was I, and he said in astonishment: "Well, I never expected to see him around again."

I used, altogether, twelve boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and by the first of May I was able to start to work again in the shop here, and I have never been sick or off work a day since and that is over three and a half years ago.

I am glad of the opportunity to make this statement, for I am sure I owe my life, health and strength to work to that great remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

(Signed), JOSEPH BROWN.

Sworn Confirmation.

CANADA: Province of Ontario, County of Ontario. I, JOSEPH BROWN, of the Town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario and Province of Ontario.

To Wit:

Do Solemnly Declare, That the above statement, signed by me, is absolutely true, and I make this solemn declaration, believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath

and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

(Signed), JOSEPH BROWN.

Declared before me at the Town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario, this 15th day of January, A.D. 1902.

J. F. GRIERSON, (SEAL.)
a Notary Public.

This, therefore, is the true story in detail of this most remarkable case. No room is left for doubt or dispute and the original Oshawa despatch is confirmed in all its particulars.

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Growing and Selecting Seed Grain.

By G. H. Clark, B. S. A., Chief of the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture. Synopsis of an Address Given at Fredericton, N. B.

During recent years we have heard so much about cheese, butter, beef and bacon that I sometimes wonder if our people have any spare time or inclination to consider some of the influences that affect the production of farm crops.

The success or failure in the growing of profitable farm crops depends on several influences. When I speak of the importance of good seed, I do not wish to be understood to say that good seed is the one and only essential to success. A great deal depends on climatic conditions over which we have no control; perhaps more depends on soil and the cultivation given to it; but much depends on the productive capacity of the seed itself.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF SEED.

Perhaps the first quality to be sought after in securing seed is productiveness. Variations in the yield of our common farm crops are usually ascribed to the productiveness of varieties and to the productive capacity of the soil. That the productiveness of two strains of seed of the same variety may vary quite as much as varieties themselves is not fully recognized.

It is very important that such varieties of farm crops be selected as will fit into our particular conditions of soil and climate. But with the best variety and the best soil much can be done to increase the yield of grain. In a favorable season a soil may be capable of producing sixty bushels per acre of Banner oats while the seed of that variety used may not be capable of producing a greater yield than fifty bushels per acre. By examining a sample of seed, we can only judge as to its purity and vitality. To be able to judge as to its productiveness we must have some knowledge of its previous history.

HOW VARIETIES ARE BROUGHT OUT.

Each year quite a list of new varieties are introduced. Each year we find in the catalogues of seed firms glowing accounts of new varieties of farm crops. Some of those varieties prove to be of real worth and are adapted to a wide range of conditions of soil and climate, but a very large percentage of them have a short history. The testing of these new varieties is too expensive an undertaking for the average farmer. Much better results would be obtained if our people would turn their attention a little more to improving the old standard varieties which they have found to be well suited to their farms. If they were to put into practice on their own farms some of the simple methods that are used in bringing out new varieties, the results would surprise them. New and improved varieties are brought out largely by selection. By artificial cross-fertilization the desirable characteristics of two varieties may be combined, but such characteristics can be fixed only by constant and careful selection after cross-fertilization has been accomplished. This method of improving our varieties of farm crops may safely be left in the hands of specialists. It is too complicated a process to be undertaken by the average farmer.

But a great many of our new and improved varieties are brought out by simple methods of selection, by taking old standard varieties which have proved to be valuable, and raising them from a low to a high degree of productiveness.

For instance, at the Minnesota Experiment Station new and productive strains of Fyfe wheat are brought out by selecting seed from vigorous plants which possess certain desirable characteristics, and planting a small plot of good land with five hundred seeds. From those five hundred plants ten or more of the most vigorous are selected as mother plants from which to get large, well-developed heads to produce seed for a similar plant for the succeeding year. This system of selection is

repeated for a number of years or until the desirable improvement has been made.

Now, in bringing out these new or improved varieties, the chief object is to get pure seed that will produce vigorous plants and give large yields of grain of good quality. Those results are obtained by forcing a vigorous growth in the plants and selecting to an ideal type. Those are, to a great extent, the same principles which are applied in the improvement of live stock.

CAUSES FOR DECREASE IN PRODUCTIVENESS.

Now, let us consider how this seed which has been raised from a low to a high state of productiveness is used when it reaches our average farms.

It is sown on impoverished land, and at the rate of, in many cases, as much as three and one-half bushels per acre. The seed for the next crop will be taken from the grain that is harvested and threshed from that field without any selection except what can be made with a fanning mill. The seed will be taken from a crop which is grown under conditions quite opposite to those made use of in improving the vigor and productiveness of the seed. By thick seeding we do not allow the plants room to stoak. An impoverished soil will not produce vigorous plants. Such weaknesses are transmitted through seed to the succeeding crops.

HOW TO PREVENT SEED FROM RUNNING OUT.

If the farmers of Canada would make a practice of growing their seed grain on special plots of ground, as on those portions of their fields which they know to be well adapted for growing large crops of grain of good quality, and each year from these plots enough of the large heads of grain from the most vigorous plants to produce good seed for the succeeding seed grain plot, they would not only overcome the tendency to run out, but they would increase the yield and quality of their grain crops sufficiently to make a difference between profit and loss.

MACDONALD SEED GRAIN COMPETITION.

Two years ago arrangements were made by Prof. Robertson and Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, whereby cash prizes might be given to boys and girls living on Canadian farms, with a view to encourage them in the study of the benefits to be derived from a systematic, continuous selection of seed grain.

The competitors in the Macdonald Seed Grain Competition have been operating a seed grain plot of one-quarter of an acre, each year selecting for their plots according to instructions which were outlined for them by Prof. Robertson.

We now have in the neighborhood of eight hundred boys and girls who have been following up this very important branch of nature study. These results have been quite satisfactory. These young people have been depending largely on the encouragement and instructions which have been given them by their own people. It is hoped that in the near future they will have help from a well-trained teacher, and that their work will be carried on in connection with our rural schools.

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Cheap Grain Routes.

Two years ago The Farmer drew the attention of its readers to the possibilities hidden in the future for cheaper transportation to the old world's markets of the annual wheat products of the rich central valley of the North American continent. Never before has the need for the development of these possibilities been so amply demonstrated as the first year of the 20th century. Kansas, which 15 years ago was being hastily left by impoverished pioneers as an arid desert, has now blossomed out into a great winter wheat State, whose "hard red" is known on every leading market in Europe, and had last year a crop of this wheat which saved it from the certain prostration which the grievous failure later in the season of its corn would surely have brought upon it.

The abundant yield of our own west has caused severe temporary embarrassment by the inability of our present railroad systems to deal with its bulk, and never before in this country has the question of cheap grain transportation loomed so largely on the horizon of the future. Cheap and sufficient means of grain transportation is the cry all along the line from Kansas to the Great Saskatchewan Valley, and the means to its achievement are of paramount interest to every one who is in any way interested in this country's future.

Let us for a moment survey the probabilities of that future, in its next 20 years of development. Twenty years ago the surplus wheat produce of the whole country between Lake Superior and the Rockies was only a few thousand bushels. In fact, all there was to sell of the surplus raised by the old timers barely sufficed as seed for the immigrants, whose skill and energy, often in the face of very severe discouragements, has gradually increased the exportable surplus of 4,000,000 bushels in 1888 and 1889 to 50,000,000 in 1901. Such a record for so small a number of actual producers has never before been heard of; the best farmers of the best lands in older countries will hardly believe it now. We cannot expect to have every year such crops as the last year yielded, but that year has been in different ways instrumental in introducing a new element into our agricultural future, of whose possibilities we can only guess. Even now, in the very dead of winter, the influx of pushing and capable American farmers and shrewd American speculators goes merrily on, and every newspaper tells of sales of whole blocks of hitherto neglected lands, to be shortly turned into fields of waving grain, all cultivated on the best methods known to the best farmers on both sides of the boundary line. It is no disparagement to the good men who, on their own half-section farms, have done good work, to say that these new incomers from Dakota and further south are able to give pointers to the best of us in extensive wheat production. A hundred acres of new breaking has been boastfully recorded as the year's achievement of a first-rate farmer in a first-rate district of Manitoba, but when a southern man comes along, he tows the 500 mark and buys a half-dozen or more disc plows, where a cautious Canadian invests, after weeks of careful pondering, in one such implement. Surely such men as these are bound to be a stimulating force in every community where they take hold, and they are taking vigorous hold all the way from Beausejour to Strathcona. Of our future prospects as wheat growers we may confidently use the words of the poet:

"That which we have done but earnest
Of the things we yet shall do."

We are not talking of a poet's dreams. We are trying to forecast the solid realities in food production that are bound to follow the skilled enterprise of the farmers and ranchers of the new Western Canada, for stock feeding is bound to follow in the wake of all successful grain growing.

What we are driving at now is just this. Our future possibilities are bound to greatly outgrow our present means of transportation, though few people have any idea of the present greatness of

those means. Already the tonnage passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal is treble that of the world's tonnage passing through the Suez canal. But the Soo is only one point in the journey to the seaboard. We are bound, in the next ten years, to double the amount of freight from west to east that now passes the two canal systems at the "Soo," and our object in referring to the subject now is to draw attention to the prospects for an expansion in our means of transportation, commensurate with the expansion of our producing power. Every such expansion is bound to do something to lower the cost of transportation and thereby enhance the value to the original producer of all he will have to sell.

Just let us glance backward to the time less than 30 years ago when the first daring pioneers of modern wheat farming ventured to break ground at Fargo. From Fargo to Duluth is just a short stage in the present system of railroad transportation. The rate on wheat then between the two points was 30 cents a bushel; it is now 8 cents, and with a canal from some point on the Red River to the same Duluth the crop of the Red River Valley, including the output of Manitoba, could by means of water carriage be moved to Lake Superior for 5 cents. But, even by all rail to Lake Superior, there is a certainty of further reductions than our railroad systems are now capable of offering. For, though the cost of equipment is getting higher, the hauling power and incidental facilities are being increased, the lowering of the cost of transport being the net result. Beyond Lake Superior there are great and varied possibilities for increased means of transportation, and our pushing American cousins will, for the sake of their own commerce, do a full share in pushing those improvements. What they are likely to be we shall speak of later on.

The Vogel Packing Co., with a capital of \$30,000, has been established at Strathcona, Alta. Its principle work will be the handling of hog products.

The farmers of Summerberry, Assa., organized a branch of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association with W. P. Osler as president and John McQuaid as vice-president. The farmers of the same district are talking of organizing to build a farmers' elevator and to have the road across the Qu'Appelle valley between ranges 8 and 9 opened.

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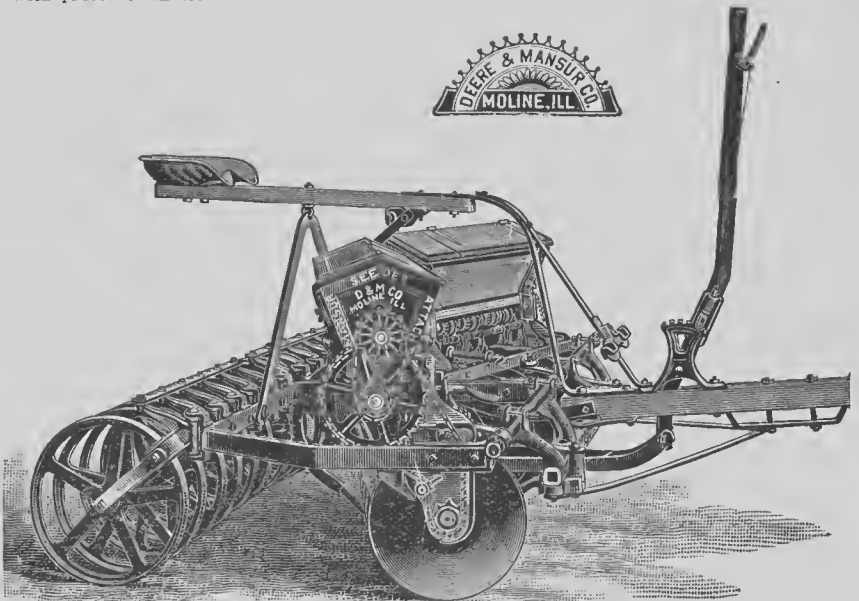
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Fruit Culture.

A bulletin on "Fruit Culture" has just been issued by Professor Waldron, of the North Dakota station at Fargo, which is well worthy the attention of those who are interested in this department of farm work. We make the following extracts. We would draw special attention to the point made about the ground becoming very dry and getting deeply cracked when there is no snow to cover it, especially on clay soils, which is exactly the situation at the present time. If this is correct, as we think it is, no time should be lost in laying a good heavy coat of manure over the ground on which fruit trees and bushes are growing, which will in some measure check the injury already done in this way. Of course, ordinary forest trees are influenced to some extent in the same way.

At the outset, aside from the matter of mere cold, trees and shrubs, particularly those grown for their fruit, are not prairie plants. They require something like forest conditions, that is a deep, moist, mellow soil and more or less protection usually afforded by other trees and shrubs.

While climate definitely and specifically determines the range within which certain fruits can be grown, yet once within that possible range, success or failure depends very largely upon the condition of the soil, in fact to a much greater extent than is generally thought possible. Varieties once thought to be tender in the middle west are now found to be hardy enough if the proper method of tillage is observed. Trees grown in dry shallow soil winter-kill—but not necessarily because of the cold. In fact, the most trying winters upon trees and shrubs, at this station, have been the mildest and the ability of the plants to endure such winters rests largely upon the treatment given the previous season.

The cause of winter-killing in mild winters is due to a drying-up of the twigs, so that in the spring there is not enough moisture left in the plant to enable it to renew the life processes. Some plants resist this evaporation better than others and are valuable on that account, while, on the other hand, some species that will survive the most intense cold have been observed to kill badly in mild but drying winters, the branches being so light and dry in the spring as to fairly rattle when handled.

The protection afforded woody plants in winter is valuable chiefly in preventing evaporation, as the degree of cold could not be largely affected.

Aside from protecting the plant, what can be done to lessen the drying up of the twigs? Since there is such a fatal tendency for woody plants to give up their moisture during the winter months, one would naturally infer that such treatment as would enable plants to begin the period of rest with the maximum quantity of moisture would be the best. This is emphatically true. Trees and shrubs that are neglected during the latter part of the season so that the ground becomes hard and dry, ripen their wood prematurely, and unless fall rains are abundant, the drying process sets in before winter begins, leaving the plant in poor shape to endure further drying. Moreover, the roots which should have had the encouragement of a loose moist soil until the end of the season, that a large number of new and active roots might develop, have been practically at a standstill. The root-hairs, which live but a short time and need constantly to be renewed, are not in existence and the young roots themselves become dry and inactive. A plant beginning the winter in this condition can make but a feeble start in the spring at the best and not many experiences of the same kind are required to make the result fatal. Compare the big firm buds on the twig of a tree that has had the advantage of a deep moist soil and good

cultivation to the end of the season with the thin soft buds found on a tree growing in hard dry soil, and that has, on that account, ripened its wood prematurely. These buds are next season's branches and contain the next crop of fruit, and their vigor or weakness is a matter of greatest importance. Fruit buds of many plants do not form till toward the close of the growing season and then not at all if the cultivation be lacking or bad.

In general, then, that fruit plants may thrive, set fruit buds and endure the winters, give them deep soil naturally mellow and moist, and cultivate it from the beginning till the end of the season. There is occasionally something said about stopping cultivation in August, to ripen up their wood for winter. There may be regions where this is good advice, but our experience and observation have led us to just the opposite conclusion and practice for the Northwest. When winter once begins to settle down upon the land in North Dakota, even the trees have sense enough to detect it, and the suddenness and completeness with which they close up their summer affairs and get into winter attire suggests that they need no aid from us in the matter. Indeed, some of the plants that defer this change the longest, like the buffalo berry and lilac, are among the hardiest we have.

Another matter of recognized importance among successful horticulturists is that of providing some cover for the soil in winter, to prevent root-killing. In summer the best cover for soil, all things considered, is a shallow layer of the soil itself, kept loose and mellow by constant cultivation. As winter comes on this becomes compact and frozen, affording no further protection. Unless covered with snow, the ground soon becomes very dry and cracks open, allowing the roots to dry out and subjecting them also to an unusual and unnecessary degree of cold. By covering the ground with a light layer of straw or similar material about the first of November, this condition is avoided. This covering prevents the escape of moisture, and also the escape of heat, thus delaying freezing for a considerable time, and shortening the period in which the plant is losing moisture, without means of supplying the loss. Theoretically, then, the application of a mulch would seem to be an advantage and in actual practice it has been found to be of the greatest importance, saving whole plantations in regions where unprotected trees were practically all killed.

PLUM GROWING.

The native plum of good varieties is the only one that should be thought of here, and the soil of the Red River valley suits it well. Deep, moist land, properly drained, suits its best. Some of the best growers advise planting some inches lower in the ground than they stood in the nursery. Fine surface soil, with decaying, leafy mould in it, should be put in the holes and the trees planted on that. Generally little or no after-manuring is needed. It tends to too rank growth in the branches and does more harm than good. Surface cultivation is desirable both to keep down weeds and save moisture in dry seasons. Very little pruning will ever be necessary, just enough to keep the tree in shape may be done any time in the year. The trees should not stand too high from the ground.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

These are generally hardy and require less attention than most other fruits. Anyone can grow them. A heavy, moist soil in a cool location suits them best, and it may be kept rather rich. In dry, open winters they should be well mulched with manure and should not be allowed to grow too thick. Worn out branches should be removed to make room for fresh shoots and weak struggling branches cleaned out. The following varieties are recommended: Of currants—Red Dutch, London Market, Victoria, North Star and Stewart. Of gooseberries the leading sorts for the Northwest are Houghton, Downing, Champion and Red Jacket.

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A "Page" Tester

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Cost of Planting for a Maple Hedge.

By Angus Mackay, Experimental Farm,
Indian Head, Assa.

I have been asked to give the cost of growing hedges; and also, if possible, the cost of a hedge fence, with cedar posts and three strands of wire.

The figures given herewith are the actual cost of planting and caring for hedges on the experimental farm, and from them a farmer will be able to estimate the cost of growing the same with his own or hired help, as the case may be.

The wages paid include board. Horses and horse feed are not taken into consideration. The length of the hedge is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 80 rods, or 1,320 feet, this being the length of many of the hedges on the farm. Longer or shorter hedges will cost proportionately.

The land, in all cases, should be fallowed the year previous to planting, and the best method for this purpose has been found to be one deep plowing early in the season and several surface cultivations during the growing season. In the spring, before planting, no cultivation is necessary.

Maple trees, two years old from seed, are recommended for a hedge where height and uniformity are desirable, and the cost of growing a consideration.

Hedges of a single row are recommended as being the least expensive, the fastest growing, the least liable to break down with snow, the easiest to keep trimmed, and are just as effective as a wind-break as those of two, three or a dozen rows.

They are the cheapest, because horse-power can be used for cultivation; the fastest growing, because there are fewer roots to use up the moisture in the cultivated area; the least liable to be broken down by snow, because the snow blows through and does not lodge among the trees as is the case with two or more rows; the easiest to trim, because both sides and the top are easily within reach; and as effectual, because no wind goes through a hedge that has been trimmed for a few years and made to thicken up.

The strip of prepared soil should be at least 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width. Ten feet is a better width, as it affords more moisture. If trees have to be purchased, they will probably cost more than $\frac{1}{2}$ cent each; but, if grown from seed, in large numbers on the farm, cultivated by horse-power, and taken up by plow, they will cost less. No allowance is made for cultivating the land, as any farmer can easily figure on the cost of this work.

COST OF PLANTING AND CARING FOR
MAPLE HEDGE, SINGLE ROW, $\frac{1}{2}$ -
MILE LONG, FOR 5 YEARS.

660 trees (2 feet apart), at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. ...	\$1 65
1 man (with team), making drill, planting and covering, $\frac{1}{2}$ day, at \$1.50 per day	75
2 men, planting, $\frac{1}{2}$ day, at \$1.50 per day	1 50
Cultivating, 5 years	2 50
Trimming, 5 years	3 75

\$10 15

or 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per rod.

No hedge fence has yet been made on the experimental farm, and the cost of this can only be ascertained by adding the cost of labor in putting up, and the price of the material to the above.

The following are the retail prices at Indian Head on Feb. 15th, 1902:

3 strands of wire for 80 rods, 240 lbs., at $\frac{1}{4}$ c.	\$10 80
40 cedar posts (33 feet apart) at 17c.	6 80
Putting up posts and stringing the wire, at 10c.	4 00

Cost of fence, 80 rods \$21 60
or 27c. per rod; to which add the cost
of the hedge, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., making 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per
rod the total cost of the hedge fence.

The cost of the fence may be considerably reduced by using only two strands of wire on poplar posts driven into the ground. These may be allowed to remain until the wire can be fastened to the trees.

Brandon Seed House.



**NEW & CHOICE
VEGETABLE
SEEDS
OF SPECIAL MERIT.**

OUR 1902 ILLUSTRATED SEED ANNUAL MAILED ON APPLICATION. YOU WILL LIKE IT.

MAIL YOUR ORDERS TO US EARLY.

Western Canada's Seed House.

A. E. McKENZIE & CO., BRANDON.

ALSO SEED]
Emmer
(SPELTZ);
Flax
Rye
Corn
Peas
Buckwheat
Barley
Oats
Wheat
Brome
Western Rye
Timothy
Clover

ALL KINDS
OF SEEDS.

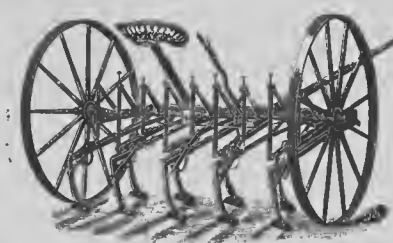
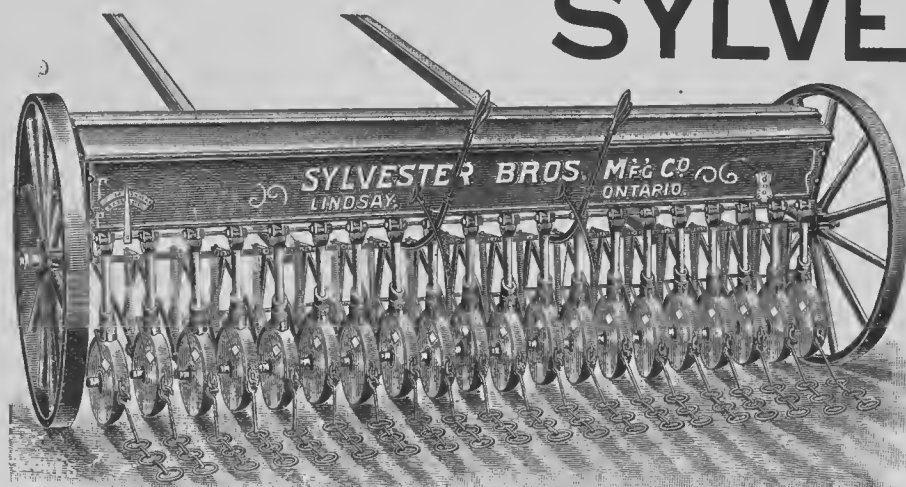
SYLVESTER

Leads Them all
in
Seeding and
Cultivating
Machinery.

Call on their agent in your town, and examine their machinery for coming season before purchasing elsewhere. Their Disc Drills have advantages and improvements over any other.

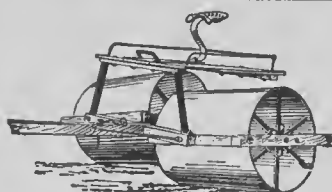
Manufacturers of the celebrated
Monitor Shoe Drill,
Hoe Drills

single or combined with the best Cultivator for summer fallow on the continent. Guaranteed to give good satisfaction.



The Sylvester Cultivator

Has no equal. Guaranteed to work in any land you can plow without choking.



Dale Pivoted Land Roller
Best and Cheapest Land Roller
in the world.

DIAMOND HARROWS.
DISC HARROWS.

The
Sylvester Improved
Hoe Drill and Cultivator
Combined.

Two First Class Machines in one

SYLVESTER BROS. MANUFACTURING CO., LINDSAY, ONT.

Branch Office: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

LARGEST COW IN THE WORLD



We will give you \$14.00 worth of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" if Book is not exactly as represented. Write us At Once for Book.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World.
Capital Paid in \$1,000,000.00

DEALERS SELL THESE
ON A "SPOT CASH"
GUARANTEE

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD.
INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD.
INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

WEIGHT 2,970 LBS., AGE 8 YEARS, SHORTHORN. She eats "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" every day and is owned by International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes Cattle, Horses, Hogs and Sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them Big, Fat and Healthy. Is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It is sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee to Refund Your Money in any case of failure by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in Growing, Fattening or Milking. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects it Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small sized feeds in connection with the regular grain. It fattens Stock in 30 to 60 Days less time, because it aids Digestion and Assimilation. In this way it saves a large amount of Grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many substitutes or imitations. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

MAILED TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.

This Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., and of this Cow. It costs us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make them. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. Gives description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.

THIS BOOK FREE, Postage Prepaid, If You Write Us a Postal Card and Answer 3 Questions: 1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of our finely illustrated Book for reference. The information is practical and the book is Absolutely Free. We Won the Highest Medal at Paris in 1900.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER.
INTERNATIONAL COLIC CURE.
INTERNATIONAL HARNESS SOAP.

INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE.
INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE.
SILVER PINE HEALING OIL, ETC.



What Can You Do ?

This old world hasn't time to stop
That it may learn your name;
It doesn't care a rap about
Your blue blood or your fame;
The only thing this old world cares
About concerning you
Is simply this one thing, to wit:
"Well, sir, what can you do?"

So don't waste time in hunting up
A useless pedigree;
And don't bewail the fact that you
Are not an LL. D.
But when the old world stops to ask:
"Well, sir, what can you do?"
Just roll your sleeves up elbow high,
And say, "Well, I'll show you."
—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

Sense and Nonsense.

What kind of food is a watchman's
beat
Does the old hen sing her lay?
Did you ever see a poem trip with its
feet?
What kind of notes does the banker
play?
Is Father Time a thief if he steals the
hours away?
Did you ever see a tinker mend the
break of day?
Does a ship have eyes when it goes to
sea?
When does a river lose its head?
Does the "jolly tar" ooze from a tree?
Are there any springs to the ocean's
bed?
Will a blacksmith's vise make him lose
his soul
Who can shingle a water-shed?
To whom does the church bell pay its
toll?
Can a book be black and white and
read?
Can a haul of fish for a fish ball be
hired?
Is a mountain climb like May?
Will a foreign clime make any one
tired?
Can a donkey be fed on a brae?
—Exchange.

His Wife's Commandments.

An American applied to the courts for
a divorce because his wife had set up
the following commandments for his
observance:—
These are the new commandments of
ten,
Which wives now make to married men!
1—Remember that I am thy wife,
That thou must cherish all thy life.
2—Thou shalt not stay out late at night
When lodges, friends, or clubs invite.
3—Thou shalt not smoke indoor or out,
Nor chew tobacco "round about."
4—Thou shalt with praise receive my
pies,
Nor pastry made by me despise.
5—My mother thou shalt strive to
please,
And let her live with us in ease.
6—Remember, 'tis thy duty clear
To dress me well throughout the
year.
7—Thou shalt in manner mild and meek
Give me thy wages every week.
8—Thou shalt not be a drinking man,
But live on prohibition plan.
9—Thou shalt not flirt but must allow
Thy wife such freedom, anyhow.
10—Thou shalt get up when baby cries,
And try the child to tranquilize.
These, my commandments, from day to
day,
Implicitly thou shalt obey.

How to Open a Book.

Hold the book with its back on a
smooth or covered table; let the front
board down, then the the other, holding
the leaves in one hand, while you open
a few leaves at the back, then a few at
the front, and so on, alternately open-
ing back and front, gently pressing open
the sections till you reach the centre of
the volume. Do this two or three times
and you will obtain the best results.
Open the volume violently or carelessly
in any one place and you will likely
break the back and cause a start in the
leaves. Never force the back of the
book.

"A connoisseur many years ago, an
excellent customer of mine, who
thought he knew perfectly how to
handle books, came into my office when
I had an expensive binding just brought
from the bindery ready to be sent home;
he, before my eyes, took hold of the
volume and tightly holding the leaves in
each hand, instead of allowing them free
play, violently opened it in the centre
and exclaimed: 'How beautifully your
birdings open!' I almost fainted. He
had broken the back of the volume and
it had to be rebound."—Modern Book-
binding.

Note. — We would suggest that the
back of the book be warmed a little as
well, so as to soften the glue before the
leaves are pressed open.

Doing and Not Doing.

"Sir," said a lad, coming down to
one of the wharfs in Boston and ad-
dressing a well-known merchant, "have
you any berth on your ship? I want
to earn something."

"What can you do?" asked the gen-
tleman.

"I can try my best to do whatever I
am put to," answered the boy.

"What have you done?"

"I have sawed and split all mother's
wood for nigh on two years."

"What have you not done?" asked
the gentleman, who was a queer sort of
a questioner.

"Well, sir," answered the boy, after
a moment's pause, "I have not whis-
pered in school once for a whole year."

"That's enough," said the gentleman.
"You can ship aboard this vessel, and
I hope to see you master of it some day.
A boy who can master a woodpile and
bridle his tongue must be made of good
stuff."—Christian Leader.

Spanish Proverbs.

Cheaply bought dear in the end.
Every one in his own house and God
in all of them.
The wearer best knows where the shoe
pinches him.
Have many acquaintances but few
friends.
From poor cloth you cannot make a
good coat.
An evil word wounds more than a
sharp sword.
A good name is better than great
riches.

Latin Proverbs.

Abuse does not invalidate right.
No one need accuse himself unless to
God.
Worse than the sickness is the reme-
dy.
We shall be all alike in our graves.
It is of the highest advantage to gain
instruction from another's folly.
An ambiguous contract is to be inter-
preted against the seller or grantor.
A friend is never known till one has
need.

Learn of the skilful; he that teaches
himself hath a fool for a master.
Joke went out and brought home his
fellow, and they two began a quarrel.
Let thy discontents be thy secrets—
if the world knows them 'twill despise
thee and increase them.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SHOULD BE
PAINTED WITH THE PAINT MADE BY
THE

Canada Paint Company



LIMITED

EXAMINE THE LABEL CAREFULLY AND, TO
PREVENT DISAPPOINTMENT AND WORRY,
ASK FOR THE ESTABLISHED BRANDS OF THE

CANADA
PAINT
COMPANY
LIMITED.



WHALEY, ROYCE & Co., LTD. - 192 Bannatyne St., Winnipeg.
Canada's Western Headquarters for

Music and Musical Instruments OF ALL KINDS,
including
Violins, Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, Pianos, Organs, Accordeons, Autoharps,
Mouth Organs, Band Instruments, Drums, etc., etc.; also
STRINGS AND FITTINGS for all Musical Instruments.
Up-to-date **SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS.**

Send for our Catalogue, the largest and best in the trade.

Head Office: **WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., Ltd.** 192 Bannatyne Ave.,
Toronto. WINNIPEG.

To those who have not been getting

Ogilvie's Rolled Oats

Delicious Flavor

Free from Hulls

We would suggest your insisting on getting OGILVIE'S—and
no other.

They are the BEST ever MADE, being so pronounced by all
who are using them. Made from Selected White Oats.

\$2.35



ELECTRIC BATTERY THE GREAT HOME CURE. NOT ONE
CENT TO PAY TILL YOU SEE IT.

Send us your name, address, and express office, and we will send this Electric
Machine for examination. When it arrives, test it thoroughly, and if found
perfectly satisfactory, and in every way equal to Batteries regularly sold at from
\$5.00 to \$10.00, pay the express agent our special bargain price, \$2.35 and express
charges, and you will have one of the finest batteries ever made. This is a
genuine Magneto-Electric Generator, with permanently magnetized field,
armature wound with over 100 feet of silk insulated wire, German Silver
Current Regulator, polished hardwood base and nickel-plated electrodes
attached with insulated conductor cords. It is well constructed, all parts
perfectly made and handsomely finished. There are no chemicals needed.
The first cost is the only cost. It never wears out. Easy to
operate—a child can use it. You simply hold the electrodes in the hands
or apply them to any part of the body, turn the crank and a strong cur-
rent of Electricity is generated, which can be suited to the most delicate
organism or made powerful enough to overcome the strongest man. A Home Curer. There is hardly any
disease that Electricity will not either cure or greatly relieve. It affords instant relief in cases of Apoplexy,
Meningitis, Paralysis, Neuralgia, and all other nervous affections, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, etc., etc. Cure
yourself and save big Doctor's Bills. Our Battery is also a great entertainer. You can have no end of fun with
it giving shocks to your friends, a dozen of them at a time if you like, and performing other amusing and in-
structive electrical experiments. Full instructions for medical and other uses sent with each Battery. Re-
member, you don't pay one cent till you see it. Order to-day. **JOHNSTON & CO., BOX 824, Toronto.**

When writing Advertisers, please mention THE NOR'-WEST FARMER.

The Cat Came Not Back.

They had not long been married. They occupied a modest cottage near the depot at Montclair, N. J., whence he "commuted" to New York daily. Like most suburbanites, he was his own express company a good deal of the time. Unfortunately, he was very absent-minded, and had been known to leave packages behind him in the cars, which he was not always successful in recovering. She had not ceased to consider him the perfect man, but her faith in his talent as a safe conveyor of packages was a trifle shaken.

Her cat died. It must have been the ninth time, for she was dead all right. They had little ground, and she disliked to bury it near the house, and did not think it fair to put it on other premises. So she explained to John that, done up as the cat was in a neat bundle of brown paper, nobody would suspect its character, and that he could throw it out of the car window as the train crossed the Passaic river on his way to New York; or if he should forget to unload at that point, he could throw it from the ferry boat crossing the Hudson.

John declared with great unction that tabby should find her way to the sea through the current of the Passaic, and that on no account would he hold her back for the Hudson. He would put his undivided mind upon it. Nevertheless, he would have started for the morning train without the package had not Esther called him back.

When John forgot anything, he was mad at himself clear through. He knew his weakness, and had fought it and disciplined himself without stint, often going back at much inconvenience to accomplish the forgotten purpose and to teach himself better next time. He

latter impossible. Half distractedly he placed the package in the rack above the car windows, setting his teeth with a determination not to forget to throw it into the Passaic as the train crossed into Newark. But he did forget it, and when they were about on the platform at Montclair, which was as far as the train went, Tom reminded him that he had left his package in the rack.

"Thank you ever so much," said John, "I'm so forgetful I would have left it behind me surely had you not reminded me." John would have gone back to Newark on the next train to fulfill his purpose, but Tom was waiting to walk up with him, and he did not care to explain. So he carried the package, wondering how he could secretly dispose of it until morning, and not disclose his forgetfulness. Fortune favored him. His wife was not in sight, and Bridget was busy in the yard with her clothes-line. He often brought in marketing at the back door, but generally left it on the kitchen table. This time he placed it on the top shelf of a cupboard where he thought it well concealed. He tied a string around his finger to remind himself of it in the morning.

Tom called that night, and was introduced to Esther. The three passed a pleasant evening. Part of the time conversation ran upon college days, and in response to a signal from Bridget, Esther left the two chums for a short time to entertain themselves while she looked after the servant's needs. She soon returned, however, and after Tom had departed she said to John:—

"Are you expecting company?"

"Company? no; why do you ask?"

"Then why did you buy such a tremendous piece of meat? Our little family cannot eat it in a week?"

John, like most slow thinkers, was

shouted: "I wonder who got that cat and what he will say to his butcher tomorrow?" The other man left him the wrong package. The cat never came back.—Country Gentleman.

Reward of Merit.

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less Than One Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article, to say nothing of achieving popular favor, and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with such success that to-day it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.



To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition, absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians, who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments, now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, blood root and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate, and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitter, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggists, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother, who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, urged me to try them so much that I did so and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

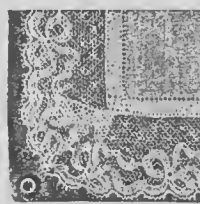
Full sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.



10 SHIRT BOSOMS IN ONE

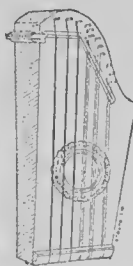
A great saver of laundry bills. The Chinaman will have to go when these shirt bosoms get well known. You can have a different shirt for every day in the week and three to spare. The bosoms are all different, bright pink, red, blue, stripes, polka dots, etc., in all latest patterns. We send 10 bosoms complete for only 10c. postpaid. THE MAIL ORDER SUPPLY CO., Box 311, Toronto.



LACE HANDKERCHIEF 10c
Full size, made of fine white linen lawn, hemstitched, with beautiful deep lace edge, very pretty and fashionable. Will wear as well and stay equal in appearance to lace handkerchiefs sold everywhere at 25c each. But to introduce our Catalogue we will send one of these magnificent Handkerchiefs for only 10c, or 8 for 25c, postpaid. JOHNSTON & CO., BOX 824, TORONTO.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

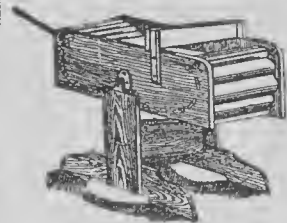
THE HARP-O-CHORD.



The Harp-o-Chord is the simplest, most effective, and easiest to play of all musical instruments. It is a regular harmonica or mouth organ and zither accompaniment combined. The tone of the mouth organ enters directly into the body of the instrument and emanates at the sound hole with wonderful vibratory effect, twice as loud as both mandolin and guitar. One person can furnish music for parties, dances, stage entertainments, and for serenade it has no equal, with its beautiful tone and wonderful carrying power.

The Harp-o-Chord is substantially constructed, elegantly finished and decorated, strung with copper-spun and silver-steel strings, and blue steel polished tuning pins. Each instrument is fitted with a high grade harmonica, and is enclosed in a neat pasteboard box with tuning key, and the simple, but complete, instructions for playing. PRICE, \$4.50.

THE
F. O. Maber Co., Ltd.,
WINNIPEG.
WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.



MERCHANTS!

Why not sell the cheapest and best Washers? You know the price of the Boss Washer is \$10. They clean at one time in 12 minutes a quantity of clothes equal to about 8 shirts or three sheets and require a boiler full of suds. Now I am prepared to give you the McCrossan Washer, that will clean at one time a quantity of clothes equal to 10 shirts or 4 sheets with half a boiler full of suds and in less time, and if I cannot clean the clothes as well as any ten dollar washer that is in use, I will pay one hundred dollars for the first test, which will be in Winnipeg. The price is only \$5.00, not \$10.00. These Washers have been sent to the old country to friends there, which I am prepared to prove. My Peerless now claims nearly the same quantity, and it is only \$4. The Improved Manitoba, my best, 14 shirt size, is \$10; 20 shirt size, in two compartments, only \$14; 24 shirt size, \$16. Wringers, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50. All good. T. McCROSSAN, 356 Bannatyne St., Winnipeg.

Special Design
Furnished.

Statuary, Vaults,
Etc.

HOOPER, HOUKES & CO.

Successors to SAM. HOOPER,

GRANITE AND MARBLE

—DEALERS—

259 Main St. WINNIPEG, Man.

Do you need a

CLOCK

For the kitchen, dining-room, parlor, bedroom, school or church, we have all kinds, from \$1.25 to \$75.00. We guarantee them all and only handle the kinds worthy of your confidence. If you are in need of a good clock let us hear from you.

Andrews

Watchmakers and Jewelers,
MONTREUX BLDG., WINNIPEG, MAN.



SILK

We have purchased the entire output of pieces from the Leading Silk Houses of Canada, and are mailing them in packages each containing a choice assortment of finest silk, in newest patterns and brilliant colors, enough to cover over 300 square inches. Nothing like them for fancy work. Mailed for 15 cents silver, 2 for 25 cents. Johnston & Co., Box 111 Toronto.



A Young Broncho.

ON THE FARM OF F. G. CARSS, LUMSDEN, ASSA.



At the End of the Furrow.

meant to put that cat into the Passaic that morning without fail. The cat was very large and the package heavy.

As he boarded the train, he caught sight of a familiar face and recognized an old chum whom he had not seen since both left college some years before. Tom was visiting a married sister at Montclair for a few days. They entered into personal history on both sides, and had a good visit, parting company at the New York end of the ferry, explaining how each could find the other at Montclair.

Until John stepped in the elevator of the tall building in which his office was located on one of the upper floors, he was oblivious to the fact that he still had the package containing the cat safely under his arm. He jerked out his watch to see if he had time to go back to the river with it. An appointment of importance prevented, and mentally chastising his carelessness, he entered his office and carefully laid the package beside his hat, where he could not forget it later.

Toward evening, he started for home with the package in hand. Nothing should prevent him throwing it overboard this time. He bought the evening paper in the ferry-house, but vowed he would not read a word of it until he put the cat overboard. As the gate opened for the crowd to pass on to the boat, John felt a slap on the back, followed by Tom's cheery salutation:—"Hello, old man, we've struck the same train going back; isn't this jolly?"

When they entered the train at Hoboken, John realized that he still had the cat, though he had kept his vow to the extent of not having read a word of the newspaper. Tom had rendered the

first mystified, but it flashed through his mind that they must have discovered the package in the cupboard and had not opened it; so he said:—

"Oh, well, leave it done up just as it is, and I will take it back to the butchers tomorrow and make him give me a smaller piece."

"But we have opened it, and I have had Bridget cut off some of it to broil like a steak, and she is to make a roast of the rest of it; so we will begin with steak in the morning, roast beef at night, and hash the rest of the week. It is too late to remedy it this time. Those butchers have no conscience, and if you let them they will put twice as much on to you as you order. Don't let them impose upon you in that way."

Ah, thought John, they have not yet found the cat, but where did the roast come from?

Mechanically he followed his wife to the kitchen and stole a quick glance at the cupboard. Its door was open and his package had disappeared. Were they playing a joke on him? Her serious face and Bridget's blank innocence dispelled that suspicion.

"Do you mean to accuse me of bringing home a great piece of meat like that?" said he, regarding the display on the kitchen table.

"You know you did, and why did you hide it away in the cupboard? Were you ashamed to let us see what you had done?" said Esther with a laugh.

John saw that they were in sober earnest. Then he remembered that when he went back into the car for the package it did seem a little heavier than before. The joke was too good to keep. With a roar of laughter, which to his wife was incomprehensible, he

Alaskan Fox Farms.

Remembering what a nuisance foxes are to farmers, one would scarcely think that fox-raising as a business would be advisable or profitable, but up in Alaska fox farming ranks almost as high as mining as a money-making enterprise.

Some of the government islands are rented to fox farmers at \$100 a year. Men to look after the "stock" can be hired at \$10 a week. The foxes increase about 300 per cent. in a year.

The skins bring from \$20 to \$60 each on the London market. As live foxes of the best breed can be bought for from \$60 to \$125 a pair, the profit can be easily imagined.

Alaska is the home of nearly all varieties of foxes, from the silver gray and the black down to the common red species. The ice-locked localities of Northern Alaska have been a secure place for the Reynard family.

The kings of the tribe are the silver grays and blacks, whose fur brings a

high price in the market. These animals are vicious and ferocious, and would not hesitate to attack you if they found you alone in the Alaskan forests. However, the one pure variety, which has seldom mingled with its kind, is the blue fox. It is a long, sleek-haired creature, of a slate-gray color, very glossy and beautiful.

The blue fox seldom strays far from its home, and is of a peaceable disposition. The mother is extremely careful of her young, and Father Fox is not

unmindful, for during the babyhood of the little foxes he stays at home to guard the domicile, excepting when he is obliged to scour the surrounding territory for food for his family.

The fox farms are interesting places. The buildings are well guarded to keep out prowlers, and the houses where the farmers live have fences around them to keep the foxes out of the houses, for animals raised in this way are generally quite tame, and do not hesitate to invade the habitation of man.

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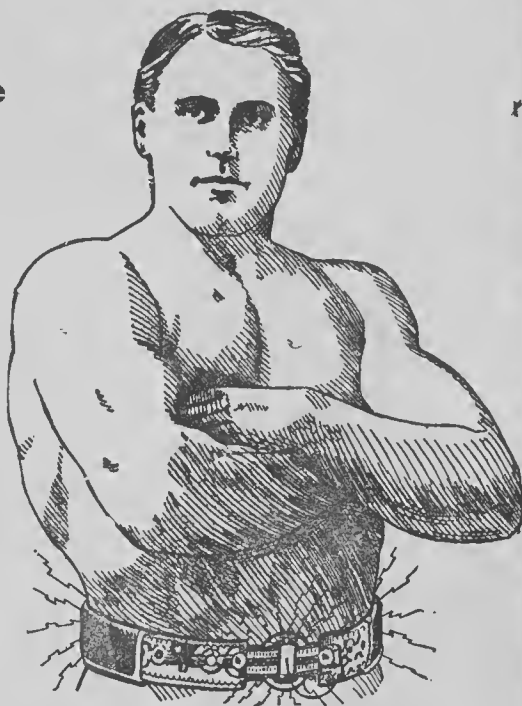
You will never know what a grand power electricity is until you feel its genial, glowing warmth penetrating every vital part of your body from my Electric Belt.

You know how easily it runs street cars, makes plants grow without sun or soil, purifies filthy water and transforms night into day at the will of man, but I can't make you believe that it will renew the vigor of youth until you feel it dancing through your veins and carrying to every organ of your body the "fire of life."

Pick out the men who have worn my Belt. See them with head erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts and a clasp of the hand that tells you "I am the man."

And how is it with you? Have you rheumatism and back pains, a dull ache and weakness over your kidneys, dull headaches, with a tired, stupid feeling? Are you losing your vitality power? Do you feel yourself growing aged before your time? Are you nervous, sleepless, short of memory and lacking in spirit and self-confidence? Do you know that you are not the man you would like to be?

If so, I can cure you. What you lack is just what electricity supplies. My Belt will cure you, and if you will come to me you will soon be one of "DR. McLAUGHLIN'S MEN."



This is a message to men. It is to men who want to feel like men, to look like men and act like men. This is to men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaken, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them, who are weak, puny, restless. It is to men who have part or all of those symptoms and want new life, new force, new vigor. I offer it to you in my wonderful

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And any man or woman who will secure me can have my Belt and

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FREE BOOK-- Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

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The Duck Hawk's Strategy.

It is exciting to watch the duck hawk in pursuit of his prey. Given an open field with the quarry, it is astonishing to witness the exhibition of speed by these thoroughbred racers. The hawk will often overtake and strike a duck in the air, though he seems to prefer to single out one from some flock, and, if possible, force him to dive. As the duck comes to the surface to breathe, the hawk is at hand and down goes the duck once more. This is repeated until the poor duck is almost exhausted, and when the duck pauses a second too long at the surface the hawk pounces, and the duck is secured.

There is a wonderful sagacity shown by these birds in forcing a diving duck away from the reeds into open water. They seem loath to exert themselves sufficiently to capture their game on the wing, but will dodge him, as it were, from the shallow to deep water, where, in sheer desperation, the victim dives, fancying that one or two long reaches under water will bring him within the shelter of the reeds. Seldom, however, is he successful in the attempt, and fear and exhaustion generally ends the matter, as the hawk wishes.

A great many ducks crippled by gun-



A MORLEY, ALTA., BOY.

J. B. McDougall, of Strathcona's Horse, son of Rev. John McDougall, returned from South Africa.

ners will make for the marshes, where they hide; and sometimes, if fortunate and not too severely wounded, they will recover. But even here they are not safe, for the prowling fox or mink will strike their trail among the sedge and often catch them when they venture too near the shore.

Out in the deeper parts of the marsh ducks must exercise the greatest caution when feeding; for, when the dusk of evening settles down on lake and fen, and the mystery of the twilight reigns, a most dangerous foe—the still-hunting owl—comes from the darkening woods, and on silent wing the great bird quarters the marsh backward and forward with the thoroughness of a well-trained hound. Still hunting is the high art of sport and the big owls are experts in their way.

No wood without bark.

Be always ashamed to catch thyself idle.

Don't overload gratitude; if you do she'll kick.

A Poem.

The poet's work is proverbially an unprofitable work, but still the profession does not die out, and many new apprentices to the Muse are constantly to be found. Some poems are not printed, and some are. One which has just appeared verbatim in one of the local papers will give an idea of the wild freedom of measure and loftiness of sentiment which characterizes many of the alleged poems which fond writers intend shall be printed, but which never are. Here's the effort:—

THE HAPPY BATCHELER.

I am a gentleman batcheler from the country and a golley good fellow and nowbody can denigh.

I'm a rover too, and come and rap, I call, I pay for all and still I'm a golley good fellow and nowbody can denigh.

I used to chaff and joke, smoke my pipe and spend my money freely, and was a golley good fellow and nowbody can denigh.

I'll get married, let how will be tied, and go no more the roving batcheler, for I'm a golley good fellow and nowbody can denigh.

For a batcheler life is a weary and lonesome life; instead of spending my money foolishly, I will have to buy frocks and plunys for the baby—and still I am a golley good fellow and nowbody can denigh.

Anger and folly walk cheek by jowl; repentance treads on both their heels.

For legache and the "growing pains" of which the children complain wrap the leg in salt water and then in flannel.

A small boy from the slums had been brought into the mission school, and for a couple of Sundays he had been instructed in the rudiments. On the third Sunday he brought with him his brother William. To test his memory the teacher began to go over the previous lessons. "Who made you?" she asked. "God," he replied promptly. "And what else did God make?" The youngster studied a moment and looked around hopelessly till he noticed his brother, then his face brightened. "He made Bill, too, I guess," he answered triumphantly; and William said, "You bet."

The tendency to "swear off" yearly is made the subject of many jests by the writers of funny items; but while the habit has its humorous side it also has another. It is man's tribute to the ideal standard, and, though his efforts to follow it do not last as long as he intends, who shall say that he is not the better for even so small a deference to the higher side of his nature? He has, at least, shown that he knows there is a higher good than that of his daily life, and that he would have it for his own if he could. While a man can see something nobler than he has reached there is hope for him. The only man who will never "lay up treasures in Heaven" is the man who prefers the lower, or who is sure that his imperfection is perfection.

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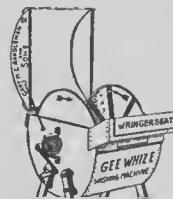
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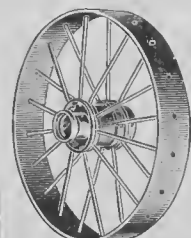
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